

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

London, Tuesday, October 17, 1995

Today's
Special Report

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

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No. 35,033

As Black Men Rally, Clinton Appeals for an End to Racism

President Praises Goals of the March, But Condemns the Organizer's 'Malice'

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — As a huge crowd of black men filled the heart of the capital Monday in an ebullient show of unity, President Bill Clinton went to another part of the country to implore Americans to overcome the aching racial divisions that are "tearing at the heart of America."

"We must clean our house of racism," he said in a major address on race relations before a Texas audience. Urging Americans to talk about racial understanding, he also called on police departments to root out internal racism. And in an apparent reference to the debate over affirmative action programs, he said the nation must "defend and enhance real opportunity" for all.

Noting that race relations have rarely, in recent years, been at so sensitive a point in the United States, Mr. Clinton welcomed the Washington march as an outpouring of "pride and dignity and respect" by black men "taking renewed responsibility for themselves, their families and their communities."

But in a clear allusion to the controversial organizer of the march, Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, Mr. Clinton warned against the influence of those who preach "hated and division."

The president's deputy chief of staff, Harold Ickes, had said the day before that Mr. Clinton "certainly does not endorse the bigoted, hateful, anti-Semitic, sexist comments of Louis Farrakhan."

In his speech Monday at the University

of Texas in Austin, Mr. Clinton did not mention Mr. Farrakhan by name. But he made a clear call for blacks to turn their backs on the minister's message.

"One million men are right to be standing up for personal responsibility," he said. "But one million men do not make right one man's message of malice and division."

Elsewhere, Mr. Farrakhan's role in the event — and his recent depiction of Jews, Arabs, Koreans and others as "blood-suckers" who drew unfair profit from the black community — brought an even more incisive response.

Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, called Mr. Farrakhan an "unrepentant bigot."

Colin Powell, the retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a possible candidate for the presidency, said he would not have joined Mr. Farrakhan on the platform in Washington for fear that his presence "would give him a level of credibility I would not like to have seen."

As a start to unifying the nation, Mr. Clinton urged Americans to work for racial understanding. He urged community and political leaders to initiate discussions about racial problems.

The president appeared to use his speech in part to bolster his political case for affirmative action, and to shore up arguments against budget cuts that would mean drastic change in the nation's welfare and social programs.

But his comments were given particular

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Black youths assembling in Washington on Monday in shirts specially made for the "Million Man March."

Multitude — if Not Million — Throngs Washington for Self-Esteem

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — In a mood of celebration and revival, hundreds of thousands of black men rallied Monday at the U.S. Capitol to affirm their self-respect and protest the conditions besetting much of black America.

The demonstration, a "Million Man March" called by Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam movement, was the largest assemblage of black Americans in the capital since the 1963 March

on Washington, when the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., in one of the most remarkable speeches in American history, spoke of his dream of racial harmony.

But that march drew blacks and whites; Monday's was virtually all black.

President Bill Clinton, far away in Texas, led a wary U.S. establishment in lauding the inspirational goals of the rally while rejecting "one man's message of malice and division" — an unmitigated reference to Mr. Farrakhan, a fiery orator

accused by critics of race-baiting and anti-Semitism.

But those who poured into Washington by bus, car and train shunned off such warnings as they massed shoulder-to-shoulder in a festive mood on Washington's vast, sunlit central Mall, cheering and applauding as early speakers urged them to "March on, black men!" and shouted "God bless the black man!"

Mr. Farrakhan, 62, conceived of the rally as a "day of atonement" in which

black men — women were not invited — would repudiate the crime, drug addiction and family abuse that have crippled American black communities and dedicated themselves to a self-started economic and spiritual resurgence.

With the Million Man March slogan, he had set out to achieve the biggest public demonstration in Washington history.

Although U.S. Park Police said they would offer no official crowd estimate until later, it was apparent from the sea of

humanity stretching from the slopes of Capitol Hill down the long open grassy Mall more than a mile to the Washington Monument that the count would run at least into the several hundreds of thousands.

But government officials said 1 million people would take more space, filling the two mile stretch from the foot of the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial.

In a long day of oratory, speakers' var-

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NATO Successors Lining Up While Claes Tries to Save Job Speculation Is Focusing on Lubbers

By Tom Buerk
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — As leadership uncertainty at NATO deepened Monday, Willy Claes made a late attempt to retain his job, and speculation on a successor as secretary-general focused on former Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, a Danish politician.

Mr. Lubbers and Mr. Ellemann-Jensen have been strong defenders of the Atlantic alliance, and Mr. Lubbers would be a familiar face in NATO capitals since he served as prime minister for 12 years.

But both would be likely to meet opposition from key alliance members.

A Lubbers candidacy could face the same hurdle that torpedoed his bid for the presidency of the European Commission a year ago — the hostility of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany because of Mr. Lubbers' initial resistance to German unification, sources said.

Other sources questioned whether President Jacques Chirac of France would accept Mr. Ellemann-Jensen after Denmark's vigorous protest against France's resumption of nuclear testing.

Potential outsiders include Hans van den Broek, the European commissioner for foreign affairs, and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the Norwegian diplomat and former Yugoslav mediator, sources said.

Mr. Claes, meanwhile, announced that he would appear Thursday before a closed-door session of the Chamber of Representatives, the lower house of Belgium's Parliament, to appeal personally to members not to indict him on charges of corruption in a defense scandal.

The four parties in the governing coalition announced that their members would be free to vote their consciences. The developments left open the possibility that the chamber could vote to continue the investigation into Mr. Claes without sending him to the country's high court for prosecution.

"Nobody knows," said an official of the Flemish Socialist Party, to which Mr. Claes belonged. "It will be very close."

The uncertainty caused growing concern at NATO because the alliance faces several urgent challenges and remains unsettled by serious disputes between the United States and its European allies about the pace of enlargement into Eastern Europe and policy in the former Yugoslavia.

Underlining those challenges, Mr. Claes and NATO ambassadors met with seven U.S. senators at alliance headquarters Monday to urge congressional support for as many as 25,000 American soldiers in a NATO force to police a peace agreement in the former Yugoslavia.

"It's the worst time to spend weeks in debate about who would be the best secretary-general," said Jonathan Eyal, director of the Royal United Services Institute in London. "Everybody knows that now the credibility of the alliance is at stake."

Most NATO officials predict a quick appointment if Mr. Claes does step down at the end of the week. Officials said that

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AGENDA

Hurricane Sinks Mexican Oil Barge

CAMPECHE, Mexico (Reuters) —

The hurricane designated Roxanne sank a Mexican oil barge off the eastern coast, killing at least 3 persons and leaving 23 missing, U.S. and Mexican officials said Monday.

More than 220 people were rescued, a spokeswoman for the New Orleans Coast Guard said.

Officials at the state oil company, Petróleos Mexicanos, and the Mexican Navy confirmed that a barge had sunk but had few details.

A spokeswoman for the oil company said that the vessel was owned by a private firm, CCC, and had been serving oil production platforms off Campeche.

Television reports said the barge sank while trying to return to port late Sunday.

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END OF A PARISIAN ERA — Hubert de Givenchy being applauded by his models on Monday at his valedictory fashion show in Paris. Page 16.

Russia's Winter Nearing, Draft Dodging Heats Up

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Braving the cold rain and early darkness, hundreds of mothers gathered under an archway in central Moscow recently, clutching notebooks or pamphlets. A few had lanky teenage boys in tow, agony and anxiety shadowed in their faces.

Alexander Galperin, 17, stood stone-quiet next to his mother, Tatiana.

"Russia doesn't need an army like this!" she said, her voice muffled but emotional. "The war is terrible. Our troops must be pulled out of Chechnya. Russian troops don't belong there. There is no way to go. My son has been ill — he's allergic to everything."

Alexander Galperin nodded and said simply, "I just don't want to go."

The fall draft is underway in Russia and this is a time of fear and loathing. The war in the breakaway southern region of Chechnya has dragged on for nearly a year, conditions in the army have grown even more grave and winter hardships are approaching.

The trickle of young men who once tried to dodge the draft has turned into a steady stream, while thousands more are desperately trying to get medical or student deferments to avoid military service.

The phenomenon of draft evasion is not only a reaction to the unpopular war in the Caucasus. It also mirrors the troubles rippling through Russian society nearly four years after the Soviet Union collapsed: contempt for institutions, absence of any motivating national pride or patriotism, rampant bribery and cheating and, finally, the desperate straits of the Russian armed forces.

Soldiers have not been paid for months. Shortages of

food plague remote garrisons. Cruel hazing of younger conscripts is commonplace. Soldiers often sell their weapons. And the army faces a crippling manpower shortage.

The situation is so dire that last week the upper house of Parliament extended the service of current soldiers from 18 to 24 months, summing short-timers, who now have to serve through the winter. Colonel Vladimir Uvatenko, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry, said that instead of discharging 230,000 men as planned this winter, the army will discharge only 19,000.

According to General Alexander Galperin, a member of the army's general staff, military manpower is at 63 percent of the approved level while any unit that falls below 75 percent "is not combat ready." Overall, he said, the strategic forces have 90 percent of their authorized

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Kohl Renews Demand for Integration Of Europe

Chancellor Says Failure Might Cause the 'Ship Of Europe to Go Adrift'

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

KARLSRUHE, Germany — Nothing seems to enthuse Helmut Kohl so much as the thought that, with Germany united under his tutelage, Europe should be bound together according to his vision.

And so, at a time of growing concern among Germans about their future well-being in an integrated Europe, the German leader set out his stall again Monday, telling his compatriots and other Europeans in increasingly apocalyptic tones that their economic and monetary integration was a matter of "war and peace in the 21st century" and that, if they did not act now, "the ship of Europe will go adrift."

His remarks — in an otherwise unremarkable address to a congress of his dominant Christian Democrats in this southern city — might have been taken as just more of the same from a figure for whom Europe's future has become the overriding preoccupation and who is seen as the region's driving force for integration.

But its timing, after weeks of orchestrated warnings by other German officials that the pan-European vision may be threatened, reflected two interwoven concerns: that German voters will turn against Europe's integration if it does not guarantee them continued economic strength; and that other European nations will not share Germany's commitment to the fiscal management required to provide that guarantee.

The chancellor's concern is driven by various factors. One is that other European nations are not doing enough to meet their own deadline for currency union by 1999 as the basis for a single European currency. Indeed, the very idea of a single currency is challenged by some other Europeans and has caused mounting apprehension among many Germans that the power of their Deutsche mark will be greatly diluted by association with weak pounds or lire or pesetas.

The citizens' mistrust could very quickly turn against the European idea," Mr. Kohl said in a rare acknowledgment of the domestic political problems confronting his pan-European dream.

The currency union is to be built on a series of key economic performance criteria — debt, inflation and other indicators — that few European countries apart from Germany and Luxembourg can currently meet.

In recent weeks, moreover, German officials have begun talking up the idea that those same standards of fiscal management, enshrined in the Maastricht treaty on European integration, must be maintained.

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Taipei Positive On China Bid to Exchange Visits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — The Taiwan government gave a guarded but positive response Monday to a reported offer by President Jiang Zemin of China for an exchange of visits by the presidents of the two countries.

Such an exchange would be the first in the 46-year rivalry between the two Chinese, and could do much to ease tension.

Mr. Jiang was reported to have broached the idea in an interview in Beijing with a news magazine, U.S. News and World Report.

"I welcome Lee Teng-hui to come to Beijing," he was quoted as saying. "If he invites me to Taipei, I am ready to go."

Responding in Parliament, Prime Minister Lien Chan said he saw "positive significance" in Mr. Jiang's offer, which treated Mr. Lee as a "counterpart for negotiations" and "one to be respected."

Mr. Lee was noncommittal, instructing authorities to handle the matter "in a sober way," his office said.

Newspapers here gave the news banner headlines.

"Jiang Wants to Visit Taiwan, Welcomes President Lee to Beijing," said the *Liberal Times*.

The *China Times* urged the government to weigh its response carefully, "so that we do not miss the opportunity for a policy dialogue."

Taiwan is the headquarters of the Nationalists who fled China after losing a civil war to the Communists in 1949. China claims Taiwan as its own, while Taiwan views itself as a sovereign state.

The idea of high-level visits has been floated before, but has come to nothing because China would not undertake to treat Mr. Lee as a head of state.

Mr. Lien alluded to this when he said the latest apparent overture would be studied to see whether it comes with the same provisos that undercut previous offers of visits.

But the tone of détente in Mr. Jiang's remarks is bound to come as a relief to a

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Dow Jones

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The Case of the Missing Files/ What Is Mario Conde's Role?

Questions Swirl Around Spain's Scandal

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

In the scandals swirling around the government of Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain, one man has never been far from the eye of the storm: Mario Conde, the 1980s golden boy who many once thought could become prime minister himself.

Mr. Conde, the former president of Banesto, Spain's largest private bank, which collapsed, was back in the news last week in a case that jurists, politicians and newspaper opinion writers described as bizarre, scandalous and, at the least, puzzling.

A judge, Miguel Moreiras, head of a section dealing with economic crimes, ordered Mr. Conde to prison on Wednesday on a prosecutor's allegation that Mr. Conde had personally profited from a transfer of 600 million pesetas (\$4.8 million) from Banesto to a little-known company in the Dutch Antilles.

But a few hours later, Mr. Moreiras released the former banker without charge and without conditions.

The judge's action was widely criticized. Clemente Auger, president of the

Audiencia Nacional, or high court, called it a tragedy. José María Aznar, head of the opposition Popular Party, said it had brought the judicial system into disrepute.

Banesto was taken over by the Bank of Spain in December 1993 after 7 billion pesetas was discovered missing on its balance sheet. A year later, Mr. Conde was sent to prison for five weeks while awaiting trial on charges of misappropriation of funds and forgery. He was released in January on bail of 2 billion pesetas.

The development last week raised several questions:

- Why did Mr. Moreiras insert himself into an affair that is being investigated by one of his subordinates, Judge Manuel García-Castellón?

- Why did he decide that Mr. Conde should be imprisoned when he was already free on a huge bail and facing more serious charges?

- Why did he then turn around and throw out the new allegation against Mr. Conde — the accusation that the final beneficiary of the 600-million-peseta transfer — without a public hearing or court witness?

Finally, Spaniards are asking where the Banesto investigation will go next. Is Mr. Moreiras trying to take it over? Or will it remain in the hands of Mr. García-Castellón?

A bizarre negotiation earlier this year between one of Mr. Conde's lawyers and the prime minister has further confused the Banesto affair. Mr. González has confirmed that the meeting took place, saying he was concerned that Spain's security was at stake.

Speculation among Spanish politicians and the press was that intelligence documents had come into Mr. Conde's possession, and that the negotiation was concerned with their return.

The interior and justice minister, Juan Alberto Belloch, appeared to confirm this hypothesis. He said the negotiation concerned the return of 1,200 files taken from the headquarters of the national intelligence service. But he denied that there had been an attempt to put pressure on the government.

Mr. Conde wants a dignified way out and wants to be indemnified for the shares he lost in the Banesto intervention, the

magazine Cambio 16 reported in a recent cover story about the former banker. The article suggested that Mr. Conde was using the documents as a bargaining chip.

Mr. Conde is under legal restraint not to give interviews while the Banesto investigation is continuing.

One person who might know where the documents are is the man who is said to have taken them, Colonel Alberto Perote, the dismissed head of special operations at the intelligence service.

Colonel Perote has acknowledged that he took the microfilms inadvertently, but he says that he returned them. He was sent to prison on Sept. 29, however, for refusing to hand over files that the government believed he still has.

Colonel Perote's former boss, General Emilio Alonso Manglano, has said that the documents ended up under the control of Mr. Conde, although Mr. Perote has denied he gave them to the former banker.

Mr. Conde has no connection with the purported content of the missing files — the so-called dirty war against separatist Basque terrorists in the 1980s, in which several innocent victims were killed by inept assassins paid out of a secret government slush fund.

KINGLY VISIT — Juan Carlos I greeting Mapuche Indians in Argentina. The tribe is seeking his support for its territorial claims in the south. José Luis Arce/Reuters

Madrid Refuses to Divulge Papers on 'Dirty War'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — The Defense Ministry refused on Monday to divulge intelligence documents on the activities of anti-terrorist hit squads accused of killing suspected Basque separatists in the 1980s.

Judge Baltasar Garzón, who is leading the investigation into the so-called dirty war, had demanded that the government hand over the documents by Monday morning.

But the Defense Ministry said in a

statement, "This request is inconsistent with the official secrets law."

Mr. Garzón requested the documents after the defense minister, Gustavo Suárez Perelló, reported to Parliament on the leak of documents from the national intelligence service.

The minister of justice and the interior, Juan Alberto Belloch, said the documents included information on "the funding, technology and front companies used to mount operations within and

outside Spain" against the Basque terrorist organization.

The allegations by former police and security officials that the government was involved in setting up the hit squads have seriously damaged the political credibility of Prime Minister Felipe González.

Meanwhile, the newspaper El País said that Madrid Basque guerrillas had King Juan Carlos I in their sights for two weeks before the police found their hideout in

Palma de Mallorca and arrested them in August. Officials have said that the king was never in danger because the would-be assassins had been watched at all times by sharpshooters. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

COMING UP
A Honduran prosecutor's decision has marked an extraordinary departure from the general Latin American rule of military impunity.

Nigerians Despair as Politician Remains in Jail

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

crisis in Nigeria," Mr. Olufemi added.

General Abacha announced that he would not release Mr. Abiola because it "would preempt the judicial process, which would be a wrong and poor precedent for a nation laying the groundwork for democracy."

General Abacha stiffened his stance on Mr. Abiola last week.

"I can only intervene when the legal process concludes," he said. "Then I will see if I have any powers of intervening or granting him clemency."

So, two weeks after General Abacha said that his 2-year-old regime would remain in power until 1998 and guide Nigeria to presidential elections, a central question burns within Nigerians: What about Mr. Abiola?

The issue is critical for foreign

governments as well. The United States, leader of an international effort to pressure General Abacha to restore democracy quickly, said the government's refusal to release Mr. Abiola and other political detainees cast doubt on its stated commitment to create a climate conducive to the return of civilian rule.

For Nigeria, with about 100 million people from more than 250 ethnic groups, regional and ethnic issues were central in the June 12, 1993, election, and they remain so for Mr. Abiola.

The purported victory of Mr. Abiola, a millionaire businessman, in that contest was a singular political breakthrough for southern Nigerians. Mr. Abiola, whose power base is in the southwest, won majorities in 19 of Nigeria's 30 states, including

his opponent's state in the north. International observers called the election the most free and fair in Nigeria's history.

After the vote, southern Nigerians exulted. Since Nigeria gained independence from Britain 35 years ago, only three of its 10 rulers have come from the south. Northerners, mostly from the Hausa-Fulani ethnic group, have held power for 30 of those years.

But 11 days after the election, General Ibrahim Babangida, then the military head of state, canceled its results. Riots ensued. Foreign governments and human-rights groups condemned the annulment, and the United States halted aid.

A year later, after declaring himself president, Mr. Abiola was arrested and charged with treason. General Abacha had seized power in November 1993, after overthrowing an interim government that had replaced General Babangida.

The events of 1993 and 1994, coupled with General Abacha's refusal to free Mr. Abiola, have embittered southerners anew.

Some southerners say that even if General Abacha's rule ends in October 1998, as promised, a civilian regime should be hamstrung by the specter of Mr. Abiola, who many believe should be installed as president upon his eventual release.

The problem is that in the

public's mind there would be two presidents: the new president and Abiola," said Femi Falana, a pro-democracy advocate.

"I am not an Abiola supporter, but the fact is that this country cannot move forward until June 12 is resolved. Abiola was elected in a fairly contested election. Abacha was not elected into power by anyone."

Saddam Gathers 99% Approval In Referendum

TRAVEL UPDATE

Paris Denies Report on Asbestos

PARIS — The Paris transport authority RATP denied a report Monday that the capital's Métro underground rail system contained dangerous levels of asbestos.

"You can take the Métro in total security," Jean Stabio, joint managing director of the RATP, told TF1 television. An RATP official said all blue asbestos, the fibers of which are associated with the incurable lung cancer mesothelioma, had already been removed from the Métro system in accordance with European regulations.

The daily *l'Humanité* had reported that 500,000 passengers traveling daily on two of the Métro system's lines were exposed to fibers from asbestos plates fixed to guidance rails. Work to replace the plates began two weeks ago, and the RATP plans to have the job finished by the end of this year. However, *l'Humanité* said dangerous levels of asbestos fibers were being released by the work and were thrown into the air again every time a train pulled into a station. (Reuters)

More Flights Are Canceled in Italy

ROME — Air travelers in Italy experienced flight cancellations and lengthy delays Monday as industrial action by air traffic control staff brought fresh chaos.

Poor weather in the north of Italy and maintenance work at Rome's main Fiumicino airport added to the problems on the third consecutive day of nationwide flight disruption. Alitalia said in a statement that it had canceled 97 flights Monday, following the scrapping of more than 40 flights Sunday. (Reuters)

Western tourists concerned about their safety are deserting Kenya's safari parks in growing numbers and are turning instead to post-apartheid South Africa, where prices are lower and horizons are new, a report here said Monday. The weekly magazine *East African* said 1995 could be "one of the worst" years on record for tourism in Kenya, which depends heavily on tourists for foreign exchange. (AFP)

A toll bridge connecting Scotland's island of Skye with the mainland opened but was immediately attacked by critics who said that the toll was too high at £5.20 (\$8) and that the extra traffic threatened their tranquillity. (Reuters)

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THE AMERICAS

POLITICAL NOTES

Arizona Governor Is in Deep Hole

PHOENIX, Arizona — Despite his name, J. Pife Symington 3d, and his social pedigree as a great-grandson of the millions industrialist Henry Clay Frick, the saga of Arizona's governor grows ever more proletarian. In September, after celebrating his 50th birthday in London and Paris, Mr. Symington came home to his desert capital to declare that he was unable to pay more than \$24 million in debts.

The legendary optimism and bounce of this Republican politician may falter Oct. 31, the day lawyers for creditors are to grill him in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Phoenix. In applying for personal bankruptcy, Mr. Symington, a former real estate developer, listed only \$61,795 in assets that could be used to liquidate debts of \$24,785,325.

Filing for bankruptcy is not denting the governor's upper-class lifestyle. Creditors are not expected to be able to attach the roughly \$30,000 a year he earns from trusts set up for descendants of Mr. Frick. Contributing to that lifestyle, and equally untouchable, is the wealth of the governor's wife, Ann Olin Fritzlaff Symington, a granddaughter of the founder of a chemical conglomerate now known as Olin Corp. A prenuptial agreement negotiated 20 years ago kept the Symingtons' money separate.

But, while Mr. Symington may absolve himself of all responsibilities for his debts in the court of law, he may not fare so well in the court of public opinion. "Symington can stiff-upper-lip this one all he wants," said Earl de Barge, a veteran Arizona pollster. "Politicians can recover from blunders, from stupidity. But the one thing that is extremely difficult to recover from is breach of trust."

(NYT)

Buchanan Sticks With Republicans

WASHINGTON — It's a rare instance when Patrick J. Buchanan leaves an audience confused about where he stands, but it happened when the conservative presidential candidate seemed to open the door to running as an independent if he does not win the Republican nomination next year.

Since then, Mr. Buchanan has been trying to set the record straight. "My intent and expectation is I'm going to be endorsing and supporting the Republican nominee in 1996 because I always have," he said in an interview.

Mr. Buchanan said the confusion might have occurred because he talked about seeking the endorsement of Ross Perot's new Independence Party and other splinter parties that exist around the country. But he said he was trying to describe a situation under which he, as the Republican nominee, would seek to bring those voters into his party.

(WP)

Perot's New Party Not Yet Stillborn

SACRAMENTO, California — Despite a slow start, Mr. Perot's campaign to organize a party for the election still has a shot at winning a spot on California's ballot.

Perot aides confidently predict victory, and even critics of the Texas billionaire warn against underestimating him in the dash to next week's deadline.

Mr. Perot launched his drive to create a national political party in California because it has both the nation's earliest deadline to qualify for the ballot, Oct. 24, and the toughest requirement — registering 89,007 voters.

By last week, the organization drive had registered just 448 voters for his party, known as the Reform Party in California. But Perot aides say there are thousands of registrations waiting to be processed in election offices throughout the state.

(AP)

Quote / Unquote

Bob Dole on Bob Dole: "It's because people have confidence in Bob Dole. They know I'm not going to take you over the edge. I'm a stabilizing force. I'm not a polarizer. You have to work with people in this business. Yes, with Democrats, yes, with independents and, yes, with Republicans. The American people want us to get things done; get things done."

(NYT)

Away From Politics

• The number of two-parent families has risen since 1990, reversing a 20-year trend, according to a Census Bureau report. But the percentage of families headed by a single parent is continuing to rise. In 1994, 30.6 percent of all families had a single parent, compared with 13 percent in 1970, 22 percent in 1980, and 28 percent in 1990.

(AP)

• NASA will try for the seventh time, on Thursday at the earliest, to send the space shuttle Columbia on a science mission now tied for the most shuttle launching scrubs. Delay No. 6 was caused by weather Sunday over the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida; the rest were equipment-related.

(AP)

• A Roman Catholic priest suspended 18 months ago for molesting two boys asked for forgiveness from parishioners in Chicago, who greeted his return as pastor with applause. The Reverend John Calicott, 48, signed a covenant with the congregation, agreeing to be monitored by an adult whenever he is with children.

(AP)

• A smoldering marijuana cigarette belonging to a mother of four children apparently started an apartment fire that killed the children, the police in Oakland, California, said. Rena Raybon, 35, told police she passed out after a night of drinking wine and smoking marijuana. The Oakland Tribune reported. No charges had been filed.

(AP)

• An 18-month-old boy survived an 80-foot fall over a cliff and into the Pacific. Grant Taylor-Huff, who was playing with a six-year-old cousin before he crawled over a fence and fell. He was being tossed about by the surf when a couple noticed him and plucked him from the water. He was hospitalized in fair condition in Leucadia, California.

(AP)

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Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

By David Maraniss
Washington Post Service

For 2 Brothers, Million Man March Echoes King

masterpiece, and the sensation gave him goosebumps.

WASHINGTON — When the Watkins brothers of Chicago reached the Reflecting Pool and walked toward the Lincoln Memorial, Bobby, the more emotional of the two middle-aged professionals, turned to his older brother, James, and said he was feeling

Some geese ruffled in the pool and water lapped gently over the edge, but other than those soft sounds the Mall was silent Sunday, the day before the Million Man March — so quiet that Bobby Watkins thought he heard the voice of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. from the summer of 1963.

"You know, James, I can hear the sound of his voice," Bobby Watkins said. "I have a dream. I can hear it. I can hear the echoes."

He knew parts of Mr. King's "I Have a Dream" speech by heart. He kept a copy of it on a computer disk back home. Now here he was, at age 45 visiting Washington to attend the first mass demonstration of his life, looking up to where Mr. King delivered his

James Watkins said he felt the same

too, and as the elder statesman — one year older than his brother — he felt obliged to point out that he knew more of it than Bobby. His favorite line, he said, was about the children: "That one day... little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers."

In the debate over what the Million

Man March represents, one point of

ten lost amid the racial politics of the

event is that a million men are differ-

ent in a million ordinary ways. James

and Bobby Watkins are two of the

many.

They came from Mr. Farrakhan's

city. For the most part, they said, they

time, he said, his first thought was that

"something might happen."

This concern, it turns out, had as

much to do with his own personality

and history as anything else. On the

drive east, as James Watkins, an inves-

tigator of child-abuse charges, was

steering his 1995 car through Indiana,

Bobby told him that he had an intense

fear of crowds.

"We got to talking about my previ-

ous experiences with big crowds, and

these were not good experiences."

Bobby said, "Any time I'm in a crowd,

things get ugly." He recalled the night

that he attended a Sly and the Family

Stone concert and there were some

nasty flareups in the audience. James

brought up another incident when

they went to Grant Park in Chicago to

see what was going on during the 1968

Democratic National Convention and

watched Mayor Richard J. Daley's po-

licemen introduce nightsticks to the

skulls of young demonstrators.

The Watkins brothers had plenty of

time to talk during their drive east, 14

hours of nonstop conversation. Mr.

Farrakhan came up only fleetingly,

they said. He was a presence in Chi-

go, but not in their lives.

James said he would "pick and

choose" carefully from the Farrakhan

message. "Some of the ideas, I hate

stuff, that is not me," he said. "Life is

too short for that kind of stuff. But the

self-responsibility message is me."

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Tokyo to Ask U.S. If CIA Is Spying

Officials Say They Suspect Eavesdropping Over Trade

By Mary Jordan
and Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japanese officials said Monday that they would ask the U.S. government for an investigation of reported spying by the CIA during trade talks and that they do not exchange vital information over the telephone because they have long believed that spies eavesdrop on their conversations.

Following reports that the Central Intelligence Agency had tapped private conversations of Japanese officials involved in recent auto negotiations, officials appeared surprisingly unconcerned.

The spokesman for the government, Koken Nosaka, said Japan would formally ask if such spying does in fact take place, but he added that, even if it did, Japan still got what it wanted out of the auto talks that ended in June.

During these strained, high-stakes talks, the United States tried to get Japan to agree to numerical targets for imports of American auto parts.

In the end, Japanese companies agreed to a "voluntary plan" to buy more U.S. parts for North American operations and to increase imports of foreign auto parts.

"Our insistence on scrapping numerical targets was sufficiently reflected in the auto and auto parts trade accord," said Mr. Nosaka, explaining why it was felt that any spying that might have occurred had not hurt.

The New York Times reported Sunday that during the talks, the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, got a daily CIA briefing on private discussions between top government, Nissan and Toyota officials.

In July, the Los Angeles Times reported that Mr. Kantor had been pleased with the CIA's ability to provide accurate reports on the bargaining position of rivals in the talks. It has also been widely reported

that President Bill Clinton has ordered the CIA to make economic espionage a top priority.

The official response was muted. The Japanese deputy minister for foreign affairs, Sadayuki Hayashi, said, "We think the CIA is not wiretapping. But because of this, we would like to confirm it."

A deputy chief cabinet secretary called the report a matter of "grave concern," and the foreign minister, Yohji Kono, was quoted as saying Tokyo should lodge a formal protest against Washington. Officials said they were particularly concerned about knowing if the wiretaps had occurred in Japan, where such activities are strictly regulated.

But privately, bureaucrats and politicians almost chuckled about the matter. Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama said that even if there were American spies at the auto talks, Japan got what it wanted. The reaction is in contrast to the French decision in February to expel CIA agents accused of economic espionage.

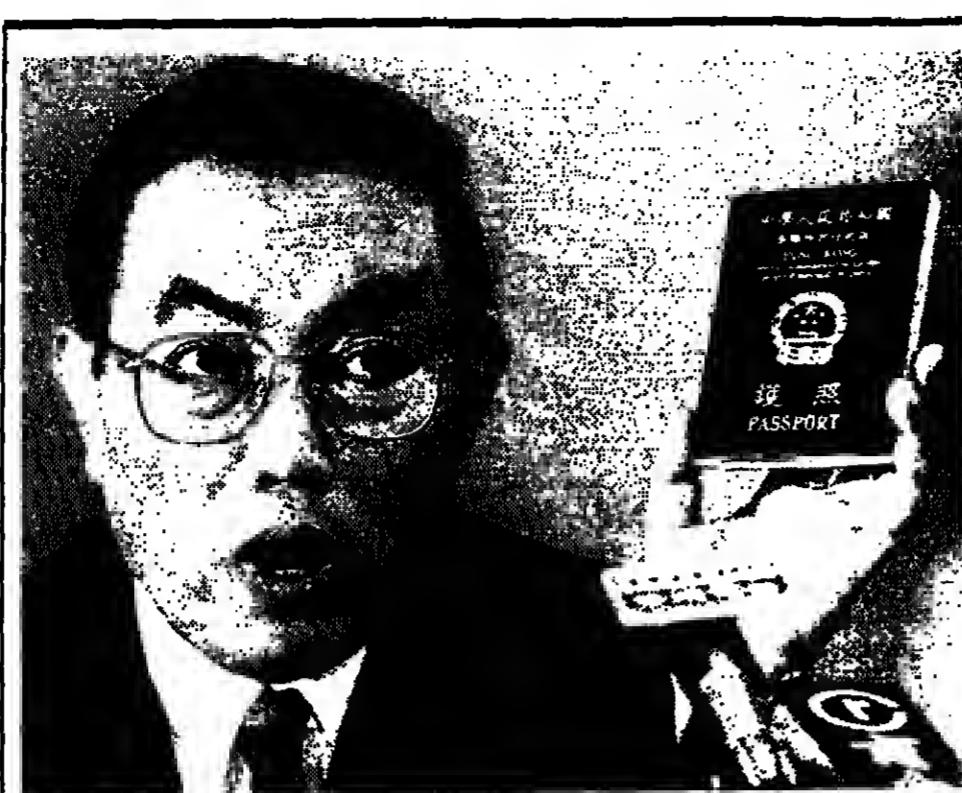
This kind of rumor was floating around for a long time," Yoshimaro Sakamoto, the chief trade negotiator for the international trade and industry minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, said in an interview.

During the auto talks in Geneva, ministry officials noticed that the tone of a telephone in one of their hotel rooms had changed, prompting jokes that that U.S. officials were listening in, according to news reports.

"But who cares, because it didn't give the U.S. an upper hand," said another top official.

"Maybe for us, it was better that they listened," said a top official. "Then they knew we were firm in our position," said a top official.

Yukio Okamoto, a former official with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said, "My reaction is, why are they making such a fuss over it?" He said that for sensitive discussions, telegrams or anti-wiretapping scrambling devices are generally used.



Mr. Wang holding up a new Hong Kong passport, which will be issued on July 1, 1997.

The '97 Hong Kong Passport

Only Permanent Chinese Residents Eligible

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China unveiled a new, dark blue passport on Monday that will be issued to permanent Chinese residents of Hong Kong after the territory returns to Chinese rule in 1997.

The emblem of the Communist state is stamped in gold on the front, along with English and Chinese for "Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China."

The passport was devised over the last two years under the terms of the Basic Law, the constitution China has drawn up for post-1997 Hong Kong, said Wang Fengzao, deputy director of the Hong Kong-Macao Affairs Office under the governing State Council.

China expects to issue 5.5 million Hong Kong passports.

Longtime residents of Hong Kong who are not Chinese will not be able to apply for them, Mr. Wang said at a news conference.

He apparently was referring to some 7,000 members of ethnic minorities who will hold British passports that serve as travel documents but do not grant rights of abode in Britain.

China will go through diplomatic channels to try to persuade governments of countries with close ties to Hong Kong to exempt Hong Kong residents from visa requirements, Mr. Wang said.

China has visa exemptions from 40 countries, but only for diplomatic and service passports and not for private ones, he said.

The government hopes Britain will agree to visa exemptions because such a move would increase the confidence of other countries in the Hong Kong passport, Mr. Wang said.

China and Britain cooperated in designing the new passport. Chinese officials asked for advice from their British counterparts and used some of their suggestions, he said.

The central government will authorize the Hong Kong government's immigration authorities to issue the passports beginning July 1, 1997, the day Hong Kong reverts to Chinese control.

To prevent forgeries, the passport will be printed with advanced technology, including secret codes and watermarks, and the bearer's picture will be sealed under plastic to prevent removal and substitution.

In a nod to the concept of "one country, two systems" that is to assure Hong Kong a capitalist future and autonomy after 1997, the passport will have a few distinctive Hong Kong characteristics.

It will be bilingual, in English and Chinese, and use the older, more complex version of Chinese characters commonly used in Hong Kong. Simplified versions of Chinese characters are commonly used on the mainland.

Ramos Hails Sparing of Maid's Life

Reuters

MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos hailed the United Arab Emirates on Monday for sparing the life of the Filipino maid Sarah Balabagan, and Congress launched a fund drive to pay the "blood money" she owes the family of the man she killed.

This fractious Southeast Asian country, which closed ranks around Miss Balabagan while squabbling about almost everything else, gave a huge sigh of relief on news that the maid would be saved from execution.

Manila newspapers screamed with the headlines "Sarah Lives," "Death Sentence on Sarah Revoked" and "UAE Chief Saved Sarah."

Members of Congress also began drawing up a resolution bailing the United Arab Emirates president, Sheikh Zayed ibn Sultan an Nahayan, and praising the fairness of the Gulf nation's justice system.

An Emirates court sentenced Miss Balabagan to death last month for killing her employer, Almas Mohammed al Baloushi, whom she stabbed 34 times. It rejected her claim that she tried to defend her honor.

Mr. Baloushi's family said last weekend that they were dropping their demand that she should die.

Sheikh Zayed intervened to persuade the family to forgive and accept \$41,000 in "blood money."

The government and the people of the Republic of the Philippines express their appreciation and gratitude" to the family of Mr. Baloushi, "for dropping the demand for the imposition of the death sentence on the young Muslim Filipino, Sarah Balabagan," Mr. Ramos said in a statement.

The Philippine government reiterates its confidence in the judicial system of the United Arab Emirates under the guidance and inspiration of His Highness, Sheikh Zayed ibn Sultan an Nahayan."

Mr. Ramos said his government "looks forward to a satisfactory final resolution" of the case, "taking into account the friendly and fraternal relations" between the two countries.

The chairman of the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee, Jaime Lopez, said he was donating 10,000 pesos (\$400) to a fund to pay the "blood money" due the Baloushi family.

Violence Marks Start Of Strike in Bangladesh

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Rival political activists fought with guns and bombs in Bangladesh at the start of a nationwide anti-government strike expected to last four days.

At least one person was killed and more than 100 injured, the police said.

The strike is part of an 18-month campaign by opposition parties who say the government of Prime Minister Khalida Zia is corrupt. They want new elections and a neutral interim government to oversee them.

Begum Zia has said the strikes are illegal and that she will stay in office until her term expires next year.

In Brahmanbaria, 80 kilometers (50 miles) northeast of Dhaka, assailants shot and killed a local leader of the opposition Awami League Party, the police said. The party alleged that the victim was killed by activists of Begum Zia's governing Bangladesh Nationalist Party.

The police said several of the injuries occurred in Dhaka as the first waves of demonstrations hit the capital.

About 3,000 policemen and paramilitary troops fanned out Monday across Dhaka when thousands of activists of the Bangladesh Awami League, the largest opposition party, and its allies began the strike.

"When are you going to resign?" the protesters chanted to Begum Zia.

Government offices opened, but many workers arrived late for lack of transportation. At least one-third of Dhaka's 8 million residents left town during the strike, news reports said.

The strike will be the longest continuous stoppage since Begum Zia took power after the 1991 elections, which were billed as Bangladesh's first free vote to restore democracy after years of military rule.

"But Khaleida is making a mockery of the democracy," declared an opposition leader, Hafiz Wazed. She said the prime minister had "set a new record of corruption" but that no election under her would be free and fair.

Almost all opposition legislators resigned in December after a long boycott of Parliament. They asked the government to dissolve the 330-member assembly because they considered it had lost legitimacy following the mass resignations. Begum Zia has refused to dissolve Parliament and has turned aside other opposition demands.

Bomb Kills 3 in South Philippines

The Associated Press

MACAO — The Bank of China began issuing Macao currency Monday in a step toward reversion of this Portuguese colony to Chinese rule in 1999.

Under an agreement between Beijing and Lisbon, the bank is issuing banknotes worth up to \$300 million, half the currency in Macao. More than 1,000 people lined up at bank counters to get the new denominations of 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 patacas.

Bomb Kills 3 in South Philippines

AP, Reuters

COTABATO, Philippines — A bomb hidden in a desk drawer killed three people Monday and seriously wounded seven more, including the deputy mayor of Kabacan, a southern Philippines town.

The bomb exploded as Deputy Mayor Karutin Macalipat opened his desk drawer, tearing off his right arm, said Mayor Tomas Baga.

The police in Kabacan, 930 kilometers (575 miles) southeast of Manila, made no arrests, and offered no motive for the attack.

Indian Film Star Freed on Bail

NEW DELHI — Sanjay Dutt, an Indian film star jailed for two years in connection with a series of explosions in Bombay in 1993 that killed 317 people, was ordered released on bail Monday. He was to be released on a bond of \$10,000 rupees (\$16,000).

Mr. Dutt is among 192 suspects linked to 13 bombings in Bombay's office buildings and luxury hotels in March 1993. Some 45 of the accused remain fugitives.

Mr. Dutt, a superstar in the huge Hindi film industry, was detained when the police raided his home and found three assault rifles, grenades and ammunition allegedly supplied by those who planned the bombings. Mr. Dutt was accused of conspiracy and illegal possession of weapons. He has denied any connection with the bomb plot, and said he had the weapons because his family had been threatened.

(AP)

Korean Lawmaker Held in Bribery

SEOUL — In a move expected to chill the government's relations with the largest opposition group, prosecutors arrested a legislator Monday on charges of extortion and bribery.

The arrest of Park Eun Tae of the main opposition National Congress for New Politics came hours after the governing Democratic Liberal Party, amid bitter protests, pushed through a bill in the National Assembly supporting the arrest.

(AP)

Hanoi Won't Prosecute Buddhist

HANOI — The authorities have decided against prosecuting Thich Huyen Quang, 77, head of a dissident branch of the country's Buddhist church, an official said Monday.

He had been officially accused of involvement in an affair in which six members of his organization, the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam, were jailed in August in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, for up to five years for "sabotaging the policy of national solidarity."

(AP)

150 Arrested in Timor Rioting

DILI, Indonesia — The police have arrested at least 150 young people in a crackdown following four days of rioting over demands for independence for East Timor, officials said Monday.

"We have arrested them because we don't want them to create disorder and disturb the 150,000 people in the city," Colonel Andreas Sugianto, police chief of East Timor, said of the crackdown in Dili, the region's capital.

(AP)

Bomb Kills 3 in South Philippines

COTABATO, Philippines — A bomb hidden in a desk drawer killed three people Monday and seriously wounded seven more, including the deputy mayor of Kabacan, a southern Philippines town.

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The police in Kabacan, 930 kilometers (575 miles) southeast of Manila, made no arrests, and offered no motive for the attack.

(AP)

VOICES From Asia

Bing-Cheung Lo, vice president of Coca-Cola Holdings in Hong Kong, as the company announced it had restructured its marketing operation for Hong Kong, China, Taiwan and Macau: "Four years ago the Hong Kong market was very different from China's. But now, the differences are less important than the similarities."

(Bloomberg)

Tomiochi Murayama, prime minister of Japan, on the feud over U.S. military bases on Okinawa: "I want to resolve this issue before the U.S.-Japan summit in November. That is my earnest wish."

(AP)

Prataj Kru Udon Pawana-Pirat, a Buddhist abbot in Thailand who chained an elephant to a tree for almost 20 years so that worshippers would buy food for it in his shop: "I have raised him for over 19 years. I never torture him."

(AP)

Islamist Rebels Press Kabul

Taleban Pushes Government Troops to Capital's Edge

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Seven months after they were routed by government troops in their bid to take the capital of Afghanistan, fighters for the Islamist fundamentalist force mounted a fresh attack, regaining all their lost ground and pushing government fighters back to the outskirts of the capital, Kabul.

For Kabul's 750,000 people, the offensive raises the prospect of a return to the 15 months of siege warfare beginning in January 1994 that reduced wide areas of the city to rubble.

President Burhanuddin Rabbani's Islamic government, considered moderate by the standards of Afghanistan's warning Islamic groups, has counterattacked and vowed to hang onto Kabul at all costs.

The surging fortunes of the rebels, beginning with their capture of the western city of Herat in early September, has set off a diplomatic confrontation between Pakistan, widely believed to be backing the Taleban, and other countries with a traditional interest in Afghanistan: India, Iran and Russia.

The chairman of the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee, Jaime Lopez, said he was donating 10,000 pesos (\$400) to a fund to pay the "blood money" due the Baloushi family.

Western intelligence officials say that India and Russia are helping to arm and finance the Taleban government left behind in Kabul after the 10-year Soviet occupation collapsed in April 1992.

Previously unknown among the country's fractious Islamic groups, the Taleban is led by Muslim clerics who emerged from religious schools that sprung up on both sides of the Afghan-Pakistan border during the Soviet occupation.

As the Taleban advanced on Kabul last week, Indian officials suggested that the three countries develop a strategy to prevent the Taleban's sweeping to power in Kabul and establishing an Islamic fundamentalist state.

"The elements who are attacking Kabul have been raised, trained, armed and led by Pakistani intelligence agencies," India's Foreign Ministry said in a statement issued in New Delhi last week.

Pakistan has denied being the power behind the Taleban and ridiculed accusations by India and Iran that Pakistani military officers have been involved in the offensives at Herat and Kabul, to the extent of flying fighter-bombers and commanding tanks.

Since they appeared on the scene suddenly a year ago, the Taleban rebels have been the wildcard in the Afghan turmoil that developed after the Com-

EUROPE

French Finance Minister Linked to Party-Funds Scandal*The Associated Press*

PARIS — Finance Minister Jean Arthuris has been implicated in an investigation into a political financing scandal, the daily *Le Monde* reported Monday.

Mr. Arthuris vehemently denied the report, which said two former cabinet ministers also had been implicated in France's latest corruption probe.

The newspaper said Mr. Arthuris had been implicated by François Froment-Meurice, the former deputy secretary-general of the Social Democrats, as having knowledge of an illegal party-financing operation.

Mr. Froment-Meurice was placed under formal investigation June 23 on charges of misuse of public funds, fraud, forgery and the use of forged documents. He said he gave Mr. Arthuris the name of the Geneva banker who managed the party's illegal financing many years ago.

Mr. Arthuris, who is vice president of the party, denied having any such knowledge.

"I do not know Mr. Froment-Meurice's Swiss banker," he told *Le Monde*, "and I am profoundly shocked to learn that my name has been mentioned in a case of which I am totally ignorant."

The investigation into the financing of the party began last March after the discovery of a secret Swiss bank account set up to finance the party.

Le Monde said the investigation had also implicated former Justice Minister Pierre Méhaignerie and former Transportation Minister Bernard Besson.

Le Monde said that the chief investigator, who seized the party's financial records last September, had proof that the system Mr. Froment-Meurice set up in 1986 remained in operation after Parliament approved a law governing party financing in January 1990.

Le Monde said that if illegal financing continued after the law took effect, party officials

would not be covered by an amnesty passed by Parliament.

Mr. Méhaignerie said there had been no transfer of illegal party funds after the political financing had been approved in 1990.

The news that Mr. Arthuris could be investigated came just days after prosecutors dropped a separate investigation into a housing scandal involving Prime Minister Alain Juppé. Through the Union for French Democracy, the Social Democrats are part of the ruling coalition.

■ **France Weakens on Report**

The report linking Mr. Arthuris to the scandal caused the franc to weaken Monday against the Deutsche mark, which rose to 3,489 francs from 3,478 francs on Friday. Alan Friedman of the International Herald Tribune reported from Paris.

Analysts also attributed the franc's weakness to the lowering by the Bank of France of its

emergency 24-hour interest rate, from 7.25 percent to 7 percent. The central bank raised the rate by 1.1 percentage point a week ago to defend the franc from attack by speculators on currency markets.

Meanwhile, the secretary of state for finance, Hervé Gaymard, pledged Monday that Paris would meet its 1995 budget deficit target of 322 billion francs (\$64.9 billion) despite a shortfall in tax revenue forecast at between 30 billion and 40 billion francs.

Speaking at a conference organized by the International Herald Tribune and the French Institute for International Relations, Mr. Gaymard said the government was prepared to go by year-end beyond the already announced freezing of around 10 billion francs of public spending.

Sir Leon Brittan, a European Commission vice president, told the conference that he was certain France would be "a founding member" of a single European currency in 1999.

BRIEFLY EUROPE**NATO Is Urged to Reassure Russia**

VILNIUS, Lithuania — NATO must work harder to assure Moscow that its eastward enlargement plans pose no threat to Russia, a senior alliance official said Monday.

"We should strive to overcome the antagonistic feelings which remain," Gebhard von Motke, deputy secretary for political issues, said during a one-day visit to Lithuania. "The alliance is in the first place a defensive organization and does not threaten anyone."

Russia has strongly opposed NATO plans to admit new members from Eastern Europe. (Reuters)

Racists Set Fire to Dutch Complex

AMSTERDAM — Firebombers daubed racist graffiti on an Amsterdam apartment building before setting it ablaze with a gasoline bomb, the police said Monday.

Anti-Turkish and Moroccan slogans were written across the walls before the firebombing, which took fire fighters two hours to control. No one was hurt. (Reuters)

Gas Can Sets Off Paris Bomb Alert

PARIS — A man sparked a bomb alert Monday by leaving an empty gas canister outside a foreign embassy here, apparently to get rid of it, the police said.

The man was detained and bomb disposal squad officers called in after he was spotted walking away from the Mexican Embassy, having left the canister on a window ledge. (AFP)

Kohl Calls for Aiding Environment

KARLSRUHE, Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl expressed deep concern Monday over degradation of the global environment and said he and presidents Nelson Mandela of South Africa and Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil were launching a worldwide initiative.

"Know-how must be put at the service of environmental protection everywhere in the world," Mr. Kohl told a conference of his Christian Democratic Union. Developing countries in particular must be helped to combat poverty in an environmentally friendly manner, he added. (AFP)

Leftist Terrorist Freed in Germany

HAMBURG — German authorities released a former Red Army Faction urban guerrilla, Knut Folkerts, from prison Monday after he had served more than 18 years of a life sentence for the murder of a federal prosecutor.

Mr. Folkerts, 43, had been convicted in the 1977 shooting of Siegfried Buback and two people riding with the prosecutor in his car, as well as for being in a banned group. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for economic and monetary union, Thibault de Silguy, addresses the European Parliament's development committee.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for fishing, Emma Bonino, meets with the minister of state for agriculture in Scotland, Tony Baldry.

NICOSIA: The commissioner for internal market, finance and tax, Mario Monti, meets with Finance Minister Christodoulos Christodoulou of Cyprus.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

2 Austrians Are Injured By Bombs In the Mail

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Two letter bombs apparently timed to coincide with a neo-Nazi trial injured two persons on Monday, jolting Austria at the outset of campaigning for a snap election that could see the rise of the far right.

The police said that a doctor, identified by the Austria Press Agency as Mahmoud Abou-Rouine, 47, seriously injured his right hand when he opened one of the letter bombs Monday morning in his office in the community of Stronsdorf. Dr. Abou-Rouine, who was born in Syria, has lived in Austria since 1979 and has Austrian citizenship, the press agency said.

The leader of an organization to aid refugees, Maria Loley, 71, was wounded in both hands and in the face by a letter bomb in the town of Poysdorf.

Both victims were hospitalized.

Austria has been plagued by periodic letter-bomb campaigns for almost two years. In December 1993, Helmut Zilk, then mayor of Vienna, lost part of his left hand to a letter bomb, and three other persons were also injured.



Helmut Zilk adjusting the glove over his injured hand before testifying in Vienna.

Two 28-year-old men, Peter Binder and Alexander Radl, went on trial on Sept. 11 on charges of involvement in that bombing campaign. The trial is continuing.

Mr. Zilk and the head of Austria's Greens party, Madeleine Petrotic, the target of a 1993 letter bomb that was intercepted, were to testify this week in the trial. Both reported Monday that they had received threats in anonymous phone calls that more letter bombs would be sent if they testified.

Berlusconi Declares He'll Run Again

Reuters

ROME — The Italian media magnate Silvio Berlusconi, raising the stakes in a fight for political survival, was quoted on Monday as saying he would seek the office of prime minister again despite being indicted on corruption charges.

Brushing aside doubts about his future expressed by members of his center-right Freedom Alliance, Mr. Berlusconi said he was determined to seek the office of prime minister again despite being indicted on corruption charges.

"I am the leader of the alliance," Mr. Berlusconi said Sunday as he watched his soccer team, AC Milan, beat Juventus. "I am the candidate for prime minister.

"I shall tell my allies, 'Gentlemen, that's the way things are. And if they don't like it, they can do what they please.'"

Mr. Berlusconi, who resigned as prime minister last December, was ordered Saturday to stand trial in January on charges of complicity in the payment of alleged bribes to the tax police by four companies in his Fininvest business empire.

The indictment set off a new round in a bitter institutional clash between conservative politicians and graft-busting magistrates whose inquiries toppled Italy's old governing class.

That was to Parliament on Wednesday when center-left parties in the Senate are due to present a no-confidence motion in Justice Minister Filippo Mancuso, whom they accuse of trying to throttle the anti-corruption drive.

The vote could put Prime Minister Lamberto Dini's government at risk. Mr. Mancuso has refused to resign and cannot be forced to do so by a constitutional dilemma.

Mr. Dini, whose support comes from the center-left, has been eager to avoid the Mancuso issue in order to protect his government and the passage of the 1996 budget. But he appeared Monday to have given up attempts to have the debate postponed.

A Senate statement said that a meeting later Monday between Mr. Dini and party leaders to discuss the matter had been canceled because the government was ready for the debate Wednesday.

Mr. Berlusconi has been a strong supporter of Mr. Mancuso, a former magistrate who ordered several Justice Ministry inspections into the work of anti-corruption magistrates in Milan and anti-Mafia investigators in Sicily.

OBSERVING THE BREATHTAKING BEAUTY

OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS SAN FRANCISCO

HARBOUR TODAY, IT'S HARD TO IMAGINE THE

FEAR AND LOATHING CAUSED BY PROPOSALS

FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION.

THE SIMPLE REASON WAS THAT, BECAUSE

NOTHING QUITE LIKE IT HAD EVER BEEN

ATTEMPTED BEFORE, IT WAS FAR BEYOND

PEOPLE'S IMAGINATION.

PROPOSALS IN THE LATE 60S FOR

AN AERONAUTICAL VENTURE SPANNING

GERMANY, FRANCE, THE UK AND SPAIN MET

A SIMILAR REACTION. YET, ONLY 25 YEARS

LATER, IT'S NOW POSSIBLE TO STAND BACK

AND MARVEL AT THE EXCEPTIONAL PROGRESS

AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF AIRBUS INDUSTRIE.

THE COMPANY WHICH STARTED FROM

NOTHING NOW SUPPLIES 80% OF THE

WORLD'S LEADING AIRLINES WITH A FAMILY OF STATE-OF-THE-ART CIVIL AIRLINERS. THIS

INCLUDES THE FOUR-ENGINED A340 WITH THE LONGEST RANGE OF ANY PASSENGER AIRCRAFT.

MOST SIGNIFICANT OF ALL, THE UNPRECEDENTED COMMERCIAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN

'TIDES WILL WASH IT OUT TO SEA... WINDS WILL BLOW IT AWAY.'

Public hearing, San Francisco, 1923.



THE FOUR EUROPEAN PARTNERS HAS BECOME A MODEL FOR ALL SIMILAR VENTURES.

WHICH GOES TO PROVE WHAT EXTRAORDINARY THINGS CAN BE ACHIEVED WHEN

YOU BUILD BRIDGES THAT STAND THE TEST OF TIME.

AIRBUS INDUSTRIE
SETTING THE STANDARDS

INTERNATIONAL

Serbs Dismiss 4 Generals**Move Follows Losses to Croatian-Muslim Force***The Associated Press*

BANJA LUKA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbian leaders dismissed four generals Monday, hoping to deflect blame for humiliating losses to government and Croatian forces in northwestern Bosnia.

United Nations officials said a nationwide truce which began Thursday, was mostly holding throughout Bosnia, including in the northwest where fighting continued through the weekend as Muslim-led government and allied Croatian troops pursued an offensive against rebel Serbs.

In neighboring Croatia, meanwhile, U.S. and UN diplomats were to meet with leaders of rebel Serbs there in an effort to defuse tensions as Croatian Army troops and tanks were reported moving toward the last Serbian-held swath of land in eastern Croatia.

Bosnian Serbian political and military leaders met Monday for a third day, struggling to resolve deep divisions in their ranks. Four generals were dismissed, and Dusan Kozic, the prime minister of the Bosnian Serbs' self-styled government, resigned.

In comments after the meeting, the Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, appeared satisfied and in a conciliatory mood toward the generals.

"Those generals certainly have contributed to our defense," he said, "but we needed some refreshment and some young people with new energy."

But Momcilo Krajisnik, leader of the Bosnian Serbs' assembly, said the generals were dismissed "because of bad defense" and a "passive" attitude.

The Serbs lost substantial territory in northwestern Bosnia to Muslim-led government and Croatian forces in recent weeks, leading to speculation that Serbian soldiers were ordered to withdraw. About 50,000 Serbian refugees have fled the latest fighting.

The deputy Serbian commander, General Milan Gvero, and the military intelligence chief, General Zdravko Tolimir, were dismissed, as were two local commanders responsible for the northwestern region, Serbian media reported.

The dismissals appeared to strengthen Mr. Karadzic, who is at odds with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, his former patron.

General Gvero and General Tolimir were believed to have strong support from Belgrade.

Mr. Milosevic last year said he would work for peace in Bosnia in hopes of having punishing international sanctions against Belgrade lifted. He now negotiates on behalf of the Bosnian Serbs.

But some of the Bosnian Serbs felt they had been abandoned by Mr. Milosevic, and their leadership is split between those who support him and those who are loyal to Mr. Karadzic.

Five UN military observers sent to the northwest Saturday reported that the front lines there had stabilized.

Amid reports that Serbia had threatened to send in its army, the Muslim-led Bosnian government said Saturday that it was halting its offensive.

Government army commanders met for five hours in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, late Saturday and sent a senior officer to the bitterly contested

had finally been given orders to halt their advance.

SANSKIMOST, Bosnia-Herzegovina — As many as 500 civilian men were killed or taken away as prisoners by Serbian forces in the days before the Bosnian Army captured this town last week, Muslim and Croatian residents say.

The reported deaths or disappearances of the men came after more than three years of brutality and forced labor at the hands of the Bosnian Serbs, civilians here say.

Bosnian government forces backed by the Croatian Army recaptured the town, in northwest Bosnia, during an offensive that appears for now to have ended. Bosnian officers said Saturday — four days after the cease-fire brokered by the United States was to take effect — that they



Richard C. Holbrooke, center, with aides following a meeting Monday in Paris on the Bosnian crisis.

Israeli Aide Sees Limit To Military Retaliation

The Associated Press

METULLAH, Israel — Israel will step up military pressure on the Islamic militant group Hezbollah, but will be reluctant to open a major offensive for fear of getting bogged down again in Lebanon, an Israeli cabinet minister said Monday.

Tension has been running high in southern Lebanon since Hezbollah killed nine Israeli soldiers there in two attacks since Oct. 11.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin toured southern Lebanon on Monday. He has called a special session of the cabinet for Tuesday to decide on a response to the attacks.

Sporadic shelling was heard Monday in southern Lebanon, but there were no signs of a troop buildup. The army said that Hezbollah had shelled an outpost of the South Lebanon Army, and that two members of that Israeli-backed militia had been wounded.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid predicted that the Israeli response would be limited.

He said that Israel had learned a painful lesson from its 1982-1985 occupation of Lebanon. "In Lebanon, so we have learned, you know how you are going in, but you don't know how you're going to get out."

Mr. Sarid is one of the most dovish members of the cabinet, and it was not clear whether other ministers shared his view.

An Israeli military source said that after the second attack, in which six Israelis were killed Sunday, Mr. Rabin had considered a major punitive strike. But the plan was later dropped, the source said.

Detainee Wins New Delay

A hearing on Israel's request for extradition of Musa Abu Marzuk, a leader of the militant Palestinian group Hamas, was postponed until Thursday so he could undergo medical tests, Agence-France Presse reported.

The hearing had been scheduled to continue Monday. Judge Kevin Duffy halted the proceedings once before at the request of Mr. Marzuk's lawyer.

500 Civilian Men Held by Serbs Reported Dead or Missing

By Mike O'Connor
New York Times Service

The whereabouts of those 300 men and of about 200 others from the town are not known, said the local authorities, who fear that all the men have been killed.

In a village outside of town, the bodies of 11 other men, dressed in civilian clothes, were piled in a small room of a house. Some appeared to have been beaten to death. Nearby, another body, also in civilian clothing, lay alongside a small lane. Villagers report additional groups of 20 and 12 bodies in outlying areas.

The most telling account of what happened in the ceramics factory, where most of the men were last seen, came from Sead Hadjemetovic, a Muslim, who officials say is the only man to have escaped.

He returned on Sunday to show the floor of the factory's cafeteria and two small hallways cluttered with hundreds of blankets, boots and

other personal belongings of the men he said he spent more than three weeks with there.

Mr. Hadjemetovic squatted to demonstrate how he and his fellow captives slept because there was no room to lay down. The room stank of sweat. The first week, he said, they were given no food, after that just a little.

"There were men of all ages, the old ones suffered the most," he said. "After we were here for a couple of weeks they came in every night with a list of names, usually 10. They took those men away and we never saw them again."

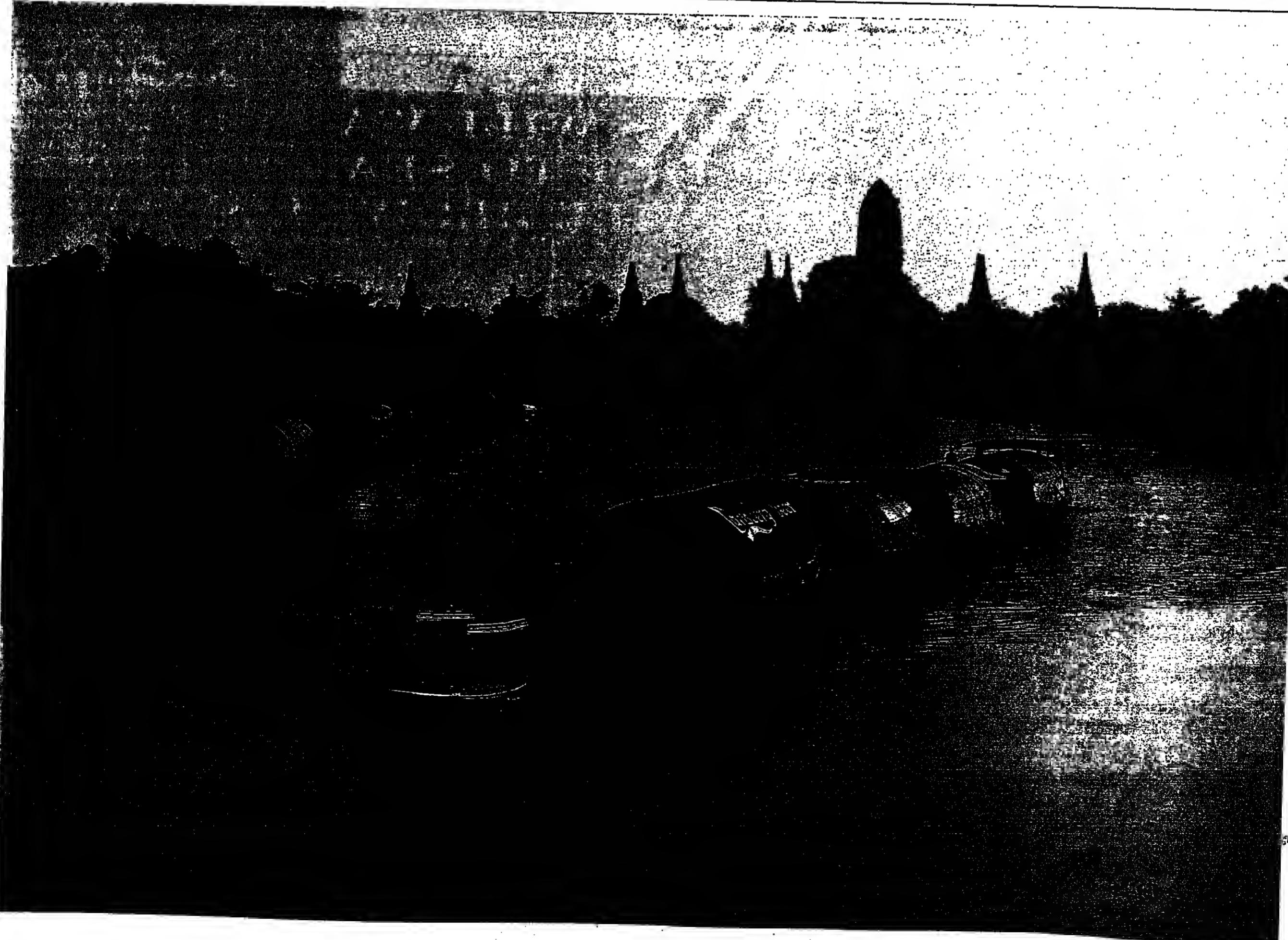
As about 2,000 Muslim and Croatian women, children and elderly men were being expelled from the town, officials say, the younger men were held in several locations, the ceramics factory being the largest. The officials say they believe several

hundred men were taken almost immediately to a camp nearby, in territory still held by the Bosnian Serbs.

In all, 13 men were interviewed who said they were interned in the last weeks that the Bosnian Serbs controlled the area. All had similar stories. Some said they had been held at another factory, some in the local jail, others at a nearby coal mine.

All said their ordeal began when the area was overrun by Bosnian Serb forces in April 1992. Those Croats and Muslims who had not left were subjected to daily harassment and beatings by Serbian authorities, and even by their Serbian neighbors, they said.

"Overnight, this valley became our torture cell," recalled Mujo Kuljanin. "Any Serb could do anything he wanted to one of us, even our children's playmates would turn against us."



INTERNATIONAL

BOOKS

Cubans Pay a Price to Curb AIDS

By Tim Golden

New York Times Service

SANTA CLARA, Cuba — The doctor knocked at Raide Burgos's home early one summer afternoon, interrupting lunch. He said there was a problem at the lab where Mr. Burgos had gone for a blood test after one of his friends was found to have AIDS.

When the doctor returned a few days later to Mr. Burgos's small town near the northern coast, it was to take him away for the rest of his life.

Almost a decade after Cuba became the first country in the world to quarantine people infected with HIV, the measure of control it has gained over the outbreak is the envy of many other country in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Yet as an inevitable rise in the number of patients forces Cuban health officials to rethink their approach to AIDS, a look inside one of the special sanatoriums that now dot the island reveals the largely hidden human costs of its success.

Four years after his forced admission to the sanatorium outside the city of Santa Clara in central Cuba, Mr. Burgos, now 22, tries to be fair about what has happened.

Were it not for the isolation of those infected, he reasons, more lives would be at risk. The food and medicine he receives are better than what he would get at home. Sometimes, he says, he is even grateful for the company of other young men who know what it is to see death so close.

But there are other facts of Mr. Burgos's life that besiege his spirit as surely as disease will ravage his body: the metal fence just beyond the trees; the minders who must go with him when he leaves the grounds; the harsh smile of the head of internal order, the man charged with disciplining patients who fail to observe the rules.

"We have lost our freedom; that is the most important thing there is," Mr. Burgos said. "That is why people fight wars."

Beneath a surface of resignation, some of the young residents of the sanatorium wage a low-intensity struggle of their own. Mostly, though, it seems a futile one.

Sitting by the sanatorium's empty basketball court one late-summer afternoon, a young man pulled back the bandages on one of his arms to show grotesquely blackened fingers. He injected the hand with some motor oil, he said, in the hope that he might be transferred to a regular hospital.

Another day, a young woman broke down in tears as she told of her long effort to persuade Health Ministry officials to let her pursue her dream of becoming a teacher. Only after completing her studies, said the woman, Arelis Rodriguez, was she informed that she would never be assigned a classroom.

"It is very difficult to be just sitting here, waiting to die," said Alexander Tribalti, Mrs. Rodriguez's husband. "Even if you try not to think about it all the time, you do."

Health officials who once shied from public discussion of their AIDS policy are now more open about acknowledging its problems.

Under regulations in place since last year, they emphasize, nearly 200 of the roughly 900 Cubans who are infected with HIV or have already developed AIDS have moved back home. Many more are allowed to leave the sanatoriums unchaperoned for several days or more.

For the first time, the officials also allowed a reporter to make several visits to a provincial sanatorium and to interview patients away from the doctors and administrators who normally monitor such conversations.

What the authorities have not done,

however, is to revise publicly their judgment that the need to protect healthy citizens from the human immunodeficiency virus outweighs the harm done in confining people.

"People are beginning to see that what we did works," said Reinaldo G. Gil, the epidemiologist in charge of the Health Ministry's AIDS programs. "At the start of the epidemic, putting people in the sanatoriums played a critical role in limiting the extent of infection."

The statistics seem to support his assertion. Through August, 1,159 Cubans had been found to be infected with HIV, including 248 who had died of AIDS. According to World Health Organization statistics, Cuba's AIDS rate, at 0.6 reported cases per 100,000 people, is one of the lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean. By contrast, the Bahamas had 131.4 cases per 100,000 people in 1994; Bermuda, 77.2 per 100,000; Brazil, 4.7 cases, and Honduras, 13.6.

The Cubans' efforts has included what health experts say is probably the most extensive program of HIV screening anywhere in the world. In a country of about 11 million citizens, more than 17 million tests for the virus have been carried out since the diagnosis in 1986 of Cuba's first AIDS patient.

Tests are now required for pregnant women, blood donors, people with sexually transmitted diseases and all Cubans who have lived abroad. Family practitioners in the vast community-medicine network are instructed to try to identify homosexual men and others at potentially greater risk of infection and encourage them to be tested as well.

The decision to quarantine those found to be infected was made, officials say, by President Fidel Castro himself.

Officials defend the approach as being no different from the sort taken elsewhere to control such infectious diseases as leprosy and tuberculosis.

ON KILLING:
The Psychological Cost of
Learning to Kill in War and
Society

By Lieutenant Colonel Dave
Grossman. 367 pages. \$34.95.
Little, Brown.

Reviewed by
Richard Bernstein

LIEUTENANT Colonel
Dave Grossman, a former army psychologist and professor at West Point, has never killed in battle. But he has interviewed many men who have, and he has examined the writings of others who have studied the grim psychology of the authorized taking of human life.

His research has resulted in "On Killing," a book that is both disturbing and oddly reassuring in its description of the torment that accompanies the act by which one person deprives another of life.

Grossman's book is marred by repetitiveness and frequent recourse to the wooden jargon of behaviorist psychology. Nonetheless, it is a valuable contribution, full of arresting observations and insights of the

sort that make you alter the way you have thought about certain subjects, most notably the nature of battle.

Grossman's thesis is that there is a powerful natural disinclination, a taboo, even among soldiers, to the taking of human life. But the taboo has been breaking down both in battle and in society, with results that any reader of the newspaper or viewer of the late-night local news understands all too well. "On Killing" is a powerfully argued military psychologist's explanation for this sad fact.

"We are reaching that stage of desensitization at which the inflicting of pain and suffering has become a source of entertainment: vicarious pleasure rather than revulsion," Grossman writes. "We are learning to kill, and we are learning to like it."

It was not, he argues, always like that. Citing studies of previous wars, he concludes that as many as 85 percent of ordinary soldiers have done their best not to kill, firing their weapons into the air, getting busy with supplies, running away.

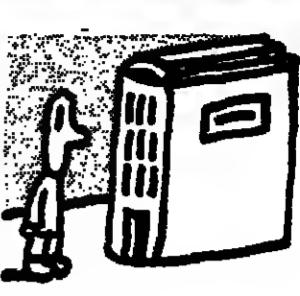
"At the decisive moment,"

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Lawrence J. Ellison,
chairman of Oracle Corp., is
rereading "The Fountainhead"
by Ayn Rand.

"It wasn't quite as preachy
as 'Atlas Shrugged.' She's a
remarkable writer, and English
is her second language, she's a
Russian, and she's writing in a
foreign language."

(Mitchell Martin, IHT)



facts that would seem to contradict his theory. How, for example, to explain the enormous casualties of most wars? He argues that heavy casualties have been brought about by the long duration of battles, in which the minority of soldiers who were shooting to kill slowly took their toll.

Among Grossman's most incisive passages are those in which he describes the conditions under which the willingness to kill becomes greater. This happens, for example, when killing has been turned by advanced training techniques into a conditioned reflex; when the enemy can be demonized by political or racial propaganda; when group pressure is especially intense, or when a leader who orders the killing is respected or feared.

During the Vietnam War, firing rates increased from the 15 to 20 percent of World War II to more than 90 percent, largely, Grossman writes, because of radical changes in the way soldiers were trained. The American soldier in Vietnam was "desensitized" and "conditioned" to overcome the normal resistance to killing.

That was done intentionally, with devastating results for Vietnam veterans, who found themselves condemned and excluded when they returned home. Grossman, turning to the increased acceptance of killing in society, writes that a similar sort of unintentional conditioning explains how "an epidemic, a virus of violence" has been unleashed now in America.

His theory is that video games and violence on television and in the movies have had some of the same effect on young people in America as the new training techniques had on soldiers sent to Vietnam.

Richard Bernstein is on the staff of The New York Times.

Scandal Clouds Outlook for Sweden's No. 2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Deputy Prime Minister Mona Sahlin said Monday that she would decide her future as a candidate to succeed outgoing Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, only after the completion of an investigation into her admitted misuse of an official credit card.

"To be party leader I must have trust and I don't know if I have that," she said at a news conference. "I don't know if I want to be party leader."

Declaring "I'm not a cheater," the front-runner for prime minister refused Monday

to withdraw her name despite the uproar.

"I have been sloppy with my life, but I am not a dishonest person. I am not a cheat," said Mrs. Sahlin, who in addition to being deputy prime minister is the No. 2 leader of the governing Social Democratic Party.

Mrs. Sahlin has been expected to become Sweden's first woman prime minister after party leaders picked her as the sole candidate to succeed Mr. Carlsson.

Sitting alone at a rostrum before a mass of reporters and TV cameras, Mrs. Sahlin said, "I am ready to fight," and added, "I

welcome an investigation." She said that it would be up to the party to decide if it still wanted her to become its leader and thus prime minister. Even if it does, she added, she has not yet decided whether to take the job.

Mr. Carlsson plans to step down for personal reasons in March, two years before his term ends.

Last week, a newspaper obtained receipts showing that Mrs. Sahlin had been using government credits cards for such personal purchases as chocolate and diapers for her children. (Reuters, AP)

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ALENEI Dreyer beat Nick DeFirmian in Round 6 in the Schweizerische Kreditanstalt International Tournament.

The Benoni Defense is one of the most combative of the queen-side openings because it unbalances the pawn position, creating a kingside pawn majority for White and one on the opposite wing for Black. After 7...Bg7, White's main objective will be a breakthrough with a timely e5, whereas Black aims for an advance en masse with ...b5, ...c4 and ...d4.

The slow-going 8 h3 prevents a pin with ...B4, but it lets the white king tarry in the center a move longer than usual. Thus, DeFirmian adopted the currently popular gambit with 8...O-O 9 Bd3 b5! After 10 Nb5, the wild 10...Ne4 can lead to unclear complications, like those in a P. Almquer-L. Perez encounter, which proceeded 11 Be4 Qe5 12 Nc3 Bc3 13 bc Bb6 14 Kd2.

De Firmian diverged with

10...Re8, but then in place of 11 Nd2 Nd5, also with murky complexities, Dreyer chose the positional 11 O-O Ne4 12 Re1 a6 13 Na3 Nf6 14 Re8 Re8 15 Bg5 Bf6 16 Qd2 Nd7 17 Ne4 Bb7 18 Be4. After 18...Bg5 19 Ng5

So DeFirmian tried 22...Ng7, but after 23 Bg5 Kg8 24 Re6 Bd6 25 Rd6 Bc4 26 Rg6 Rg8 27 Qh4! wins either the f6 knight or the c4 bishop, leaving Black with only rook-and-minor piece for queen. De Firmian gave up.

Position after 22...Ng5

White: Dreyer
1 e4
2 Nf3
3 c4
4 d5
5 Nc3
6 Bf4
7 e5
8 h3
9 Bd3
10 Nb5
11 O-O
12 Nc3
13 Bc3
14 Kd2
15 Be4
16 Qe5
17 Ne4
18 Bg5
19 Ng5
20 Re1
21 Bg7
22 Ng7
23 Bg5
24 Re6
25 Rd6
26 Bc4
27 Qh4
28 Rg8
29 Rg6
30 Rg8
31 Qf6
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France's Challenge

Jacques Chirac's presidency of France began last spring with a burst of energy and high public expectations. But the initial mood was deflated when the new government could not deliver on its beguiling campaign promises of swift and painless economic revival. Mr. Chirac, whose term runs until 2002, still has plenty of time to turn things around. But he needs to begin making the tough economic policy decisions he evaded at a candidate and in his first few months.

Now, least of all someone with Mr. Chirac's long experience in government, should have believed it would be possible to slash unemployment, reduce taxes and sharply lower budget deficits all at the same time. The new government tried to pursue these conflicting objectives, but the result has been a frustrating stalemate.

So the solid majority support that Mr. Chirac enjoyed in May has evaporated. Prime Minister Alain Juppé has sunk even lower after barely escaping prosecution for providing his family with city-owned apartments at below-market rents in his former job as deputy mayor of Paris. The Juppés must vacate their apartments by the end of the year to avoid formal charges.

As Americans well know, politicians everywhere love to court voters with promises of tax cuts and balanced budgets. But when the same voters protest reductions in services and entitlements, politicians tend to back off, leaving deficit reduction for another day.

In France, however, such procrastination is no longer possible because of strict European Union requirements that

France cut its budget deficit almost in half by 1997 to qualify for entry into the planned European Monetary Union. Joining the monetary union is the centerpiece of French European policy. But the deficit target cannot be met without unpopular cuts, unpopular tax increases or both.

Two months ago, Finance Minister Alain Madelin proposed cutting civil service pensions and was forced to resign. More recently, Mr. Juppé announced a public sector pay freeze, which was greeted last week by a national work stoppage. Unions also fiercely oppose any reduction in France's traditional five- to six-week annual vacation. The government could strengthen its hand by pushing ahead with public sector deregulation. But it hesitates, fearing a political backlash.

Similarly, unemployment, the most potent issue in French politics, cannot be greatly reduced without sacrifices by those now employed. In an integrated global economy, it is not possible to sustain uncompetitive wage and benefit levels without paying a huge price in deficits or jobs. Like his predecessor, François Mitterrand, Mr. Chirac is learning that France's ability to indulge in populist economics is sharply constrained by the more orthodox policies of its main European partners.

Mr. Chirac has a deserved reputation for obstinacy in day-to-day battles. But in his long career he has also demonstrated that he can learn from past mistakes and sharply change course when necessary. That is what he needs to do now.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Racism and Euphemism

As we write, the march and speeches planned for Monday in Washington have yet to take place. They will be their own story. But there is a particular aspect of the way many people seem to be writing and speaking and thinking about the proceedings that is already very clear and deserving of notice—especially because it represents a kind of evasion and avoidance of hard truths, a kind of dainty stepping around them, that could continue in the aftermath of Monday's events. We are thinking of the distancing language that has appeared in newspapers (including The Washington Post) and also in much of the reporting and commentary elsewhere, on television and in political forums.

The operative language comes in two principal forms. The first involves the use of the word "critics." "Critics," it will be said (or even more marginally "some critics"), consider the vicious epithets that Louis Farrakhan has been hurling at various groups of other Americans over the years to be insulting or demeaning—or something. The implication, of course, is that only these "critics" so find, that the characterization is really open to question. Which it is not. To take the raw, offensive things that Minister Farrakhan has said about white people in general, gays, Jews and others, and pronounce that "some critics" have found them raw and offensive is tantamount to saying, give, Mark Fuhrman the benefit of the same qualification. One would never say that "critics" found Mark Fuhrman's commentary racist or insulting or whatever. It was all that and worse, pure garbage.

The second principal form of this dis-

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

DNA Evidence

The potential value of DNA evidence as an identification tool in criminal cases has been clear for a decade. A person's highly individual genetic code is carried in the DNA of every cell. But the bumbling of the scientific evidence in the O. J. Simpson case highlighted glaring deficiencies in how DNA evidence gets collected and tested—a problem, unfortunately, that is not isolated to the astonishingly inept police lab in Los Angeles.

There was no shortage of DNA evidence in the Simpson case. But mistakes by the police laboratory in handling the blood samples made it possible to challenge the evidence. Police collected some blood evidence weeks after the murders had been committed, raising suspicion that the blood might have been planted. Technicians spilled Mr. Simpson's blood in the same lab where, shortly after, other samples would be tested, opening the possibility of inadvertent contamination. Jurors, who were also weighing evidence of Detective Mark Fuhrman's perjury and racism, questioned how the DNA got in the incriminating samples.

As Gina Kolata reported in The New York Times, many experts believe that the poor performance of the police lab in the Simpson case may typify what hap-

pens in lower-profile cases nationally. The severe blow dealt the prosecution by the sloppy handling of the forensic evidence should serve as a warning not just to the Los Angeles Police Department but to other police agencies around America that rely on similarly substandard labs.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Procrastinating in Austria

The fundamental problem of Austrian politics is the budget deficit and the reluctance of the two center parties to take unpopular measures to correct it, especially in view of the coming elections. The December elections will show what the Austrian people really want: the reformed People's Party, which has returned to its principles and divorced itself from the "watercan socialism" of the Social Democrats, or a shift to the right in favor of Jörg Haider's populist Liberals. Of course, the vote may be inconclusive. But putting problems off indefinitely will only make them more difficult to confront later.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

What Yitzhak and Yasser Say to Mona and Maya

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — After Israeli and Palestinian negotiators in Oslo finished their first draft peace accords and initialed them, Palestinian negotiator Abu Ala' wrote a note at the bottom of Israeli negotiator Uri Savir's official copy. It was directed at Mr. Savir's daughter, Maya, and said: "Dear Maya, I have a daughter your age, I hope you will meet her one day ... Abu Ala'." Mr. Savir wrote a similar note at the bottom of Abu Ala's copy, directed at his daughter, Mona.

The good news is that Maya and Mona have met, and today are friends. The bad news is that they are still pretty unusual among Israelis and Palestinians.

Israeli and Palestinian negotiators have become real partners in this peace process. "I know all of his quirks and he knows all of mine," Yitzhak Rabin says of Yasser Arafat. But that is not true of their respective populations.

This is a peace treaty between the tops of two pyramids, but the bases, while they have gone along with it, have not embraced it the way their leaders have.

During Phase I this gap didn't matter much, because the peace was implemented largely in the Gaza Strip, where the two

populations were not intertwined. But that is not true in Phase II, which just began. It involves taking two populations living together in the West Bank (the most sensitive territory in this conflict) and getting them to separate from each other, while simultaneously cooperating so that their separation remains peaceful. Such a complex arrangement will work only if the two peoples—not just the two leaders—see themselves to some degree as partners.

For Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin to transform their personal peace into a peace between peoples will require them to do business differently.

Israel will judge Mr. Arafat on one issue: whether he delivers for them physical and psychological security. He has to use every means, and appear to use every means, to prevent attacks on Israelis.

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what he says to his own people about Israel, about his goals and about those who oppose this process.

Israeli negotiations might be ready to shrug it off when they hear that Mr. Arafat is still using terms like "jihad," or holy war. But the Israeli public will not. Mr. Arafat can foster partnership with the Israeli people only if he talks to his own people differently.

"Arafat cannot achieve a partnership with Israelis while talking to Palestinians with the traditional language of Palestinian rejectionism," said the Middle East expert Stephen Cohen. "Terms like 'refugees,' 'Jerusalem,' 'the Covenant' were seen historically as code words for the destruction of Israel. Mr. Arafat can use these symbols only if he reinterprets them as goals to be achieved within the framework of the partnership with Israel."

For Palestinians, the test of whether Mr. Rabin is being a real partner is whether he delivers to them control over their own lives. Israel has to find the right balance between protecting its legitimate security interests and not strangling Palestinians' efforts to create their own political and economic institutions.

Israel's restriction on the movement of Palestinian goods and workers between Gaza and the West Bank is one such constraint on Palestinian development.

Palestinians will also be listening to how Mr. Rabin talks to Israelis, and whether he can redefine some of the symbols of Zionism, like "Judea and Samaria," the biblical terms for the West Bank, which for Palestinians were code words for occupation.

Mr. Rabin has to (and is trying to) distinguish between Israel's historical attachment to these places and its political ownership. Israelis will always remain emotionally attached to areas of the West Bank, and their access to them must never be denied. But they do not have to have military control over every place to which they are emotionally attached.

Only when Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin take the myths of the conflict and do for them what they have done for each other—normalize them, pragmatize them and de-demonize them—will partnership be possible on the people level. Only then will there be enough Mamas and Mayas to sustain this peace.

The New York Times.

Expose the Blood-Money Supply Lines to Saddam's Baghdad

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Sunday

was election day in Iraq. The result was not too close to call. On the basis of early returns, exit polls and long-range pre-

science, I was able to project the winner, Saddam Hussein.

His opponent, who is nobody, got zero percent. Because the ballot was not secret, the dictator's campaign theme was sure to work wonders on the electorate. Political gurus everywhere imagine a bumper sticker that's a real grabber: "Vote for Saddam or die."

We may laugh at his need for a new mandate, but the "re-election" is part of his plan to rebuild both internal and external power. He is uncontested, getting more dangerous every day.

The man in the world pot in charge of monitoring Saddam Hussein's development of weapons of mass destruction reports that the Iraqi dictator is at it again.

Rolf Ekeus is a Swedish diplo-

mat who could give the United Nations a good name. He listens; and his and his investigating team follow up; and he reports what he is able to find, even when members of the Security Council want a wholly different story from him.

Early this year, I went to see Mr. Ekeus at UN headquarters in New York to check out information about germ warfare facilities that Iraqi sources had told me Saddam was hiding from international inspectors. Mr. Ekeus did not bluster that press interest was unhelpful, as many bureaucrats do. He had most of the data about biological sites, and checked out the rest, which then appeared in this space (Feb. 17) in a piece about "Dr. Germs."

Caught red-handed, and with additional facts about to be spilled by a defected thing, Saddam's toxicologists admitted to the UN commission what they had long denied from his Hiroshima-like device.

Experience has shown that alarmism is impossible when it comes to the Iraqi dictator. Last week, as R. Jeffrey Smith reported in The Washington Post, Mr. Ekeus revealed that Iraq—even today—has "a very advanced procurement system" for importing missile parts, high-tech furnaces and guidance systems.

Not only has Saddam been sealing his nuclear, chemical and biological capacity from UN eyes, he is now buying copyable components for a delivery system. His scientists and engineers are in place, and have not forgotten how to fill a warhead with the potential to kill a city.

It may be, before a critical point is reached, that some nation that has taken hits from his Scud missiles before will have to take out facilities like Ibn al-Haytham, to

another chorus of world tail-tutting. Before then, however, can we not know the specific identities of Saddam's suppliers? I do my bit from time to time, but Mr. Ekeus, protective of sources and unwilling to upset specific UN members, refuses to name names.

Where is Der Spiegel's *Fingergriffzettel* on the German firms helping Saddam? Can Le Monde, with its intelligence contacts, be afflicted with *ennui* at the dirty dealings of French companies? Is the newly free Russian press fearful of upsetting the *mafiosa* supply line to Baghdad? Is the vast press corps at UN headquarters incapable of digging out a few corrupt corporate names?

Public exposure of illicit blood-money contracts would dry up some of Saddam's best sources. No story is more important than the rearmament of a mass murderer.

The New York Times.

Next for NATO, a New Top Man Who Could Well Be a Woman

By Frederick Bonnard

B RUSSELS — The ax is raised. On Thursday when Parliament accepts the recommendation of its commission to allow Belgium's highest court to examine Willy Claes, the ax will fall. NATO will have to find a new secretary-general.

Mr. Claes has not been accused of any personal gain from an alleged gift to his party by the Italian aerospace firm which obtained the contract to supply helicopters to the Belgian army when he was economy minister. But he is under investigation for prior knowledge of this offer.

Regardless of his guilt or innocence, NATO cannot be seen to be led by a public figure under a cloud. Nor can it afford, at this critical moment, to have its main administrator occupied with organizing his personal defense on a serious charge. For the alliance is now faced with decisions that

have to be made and then applied on matters so important that they will determine its very existence.

Its peace implementation force for Bosnia is being set up, but problems of financing, cooperation with participating non-NATO nations (particularly Russia) and the relationship with the United Nations still have to be resolved.

Progress toward democracy and crystallization of Western values in the Central and East European countries must not be undermined by the need to strike a balance between their desire to join and NATO's ability to absorb them.

Above all, the momentum must be maintained in the budding relationship between the alliance and Russia to create a solid European security structure.

The nature of NATO and the job of its most senior civilian of-

ficial have undergone change. The alliance is a unique organization, not only in its latent, overwhelming military power, but in its democratic structure. Although leadership from the larger countries, particularly America, is essential, it can function only with the consensus of all member governments and their publics.

This was obtained more easily under the permanent threat of Soviet attack. It is much harder in the present less threatening but more unstable international environment. Today's secretary-general must have personal qualities that are not only superior but unusual.

He or she must be able to coordinate and, if necessary, convince reluctant ministers to overcome national impediments in the wider interest; must help engender and maintain public confidence in

the aims and capabilities of the organization; must be able to guide from inside while leaving the lime-light to the national leaders who are NATO's real masters.

Any candidate would have to: fully subordinate his or her personal views to those of NATO's members in council. He or she is their chief executive rather than their leader. The post has lost much of its former glamour.

The selection process has always been complicated by national obstacles which automatically eliminated candidates from certain countries. A Greek or Turkish candidate was excluded due to mutual national antagonisms; a Luxembourg or an Icelandic because of the small size or lack of military forces. Also, no Frenchman was acceptable, as France does not participate in the integrated military structure.

No American could be considered, as the two main military positions, Supreme Allied Commander Europe while he is raising his post as Supreme Allied Commander Europe and Supreme Allied Commander Europe, are held by Americans.

The need for speed will prevent any immediate structural changes. It would not be possible to relieve General George A. Joulwan from his post as Supreme Allied Commander Europe while he is raising his post as Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

Of those previously considered, Britain's former Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd now has an important appointment in the private sector and is unlikely to change. Similarly his replacement, Malcolm Rifkind, will not wish to abandon a post he

has long coveted and in which he is flourishing.

Germany's defense minister, Völker Rühe, is believed to be interested, but he has a reputation for independence, and has committed himself to rapid NATO enlargement, which may not suit the other nations. Among many Italian names, no clear candidate emerges.

Among the smaller allies, senior public figures are more prepared to make the change from national politics. From Denmark, former Foreign Minister Uffe Eilemann-Jensen; from Norway, former UN negotiator Thorvald Stoltenberg; from the Netherlands, Ruud Lubbers and Hans van den Broek have been previously considered. None of these men appear an evident choice.

One name has scarcely been mentioned. Although all former secretaries-general have been men, women are by no means excluded, and a highly able one is in the category of possibles. Admittedly, her command of French, one of NATO's two official languages, is weak, but this should not be an insuperable obstacle.

A bigger one may be her wish not to leave her present task. But Norway's Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland could be the very individual to bring the alliance successfully into the next century.

International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Fare Control

P ARIS — The trials of M. Joudet's *compteur kilométrique* for measuring the distance traversed by cabs were completed on Saturday last [Oct. 12]. It appears to have been no easy matter to find some system for measuring the distance covered by cabs in Paris which would satisfy all the conditions imposed by the Prefecture. Certainly to force 10,000 cabs to adopt an invention which had not previously stood very well in the test would very likely entail no end of trouble and annoyance to the public and a very considerable expense to the cab proprietors.

It may be that economists under the influence of Robert Lucas have been struck with modesty about their advice, and that may be good. It may be also that government economic planning must be either spectacularly wise or spectacularly terrible to have a real effect.

What cannot be doubted is that economic advice still has a role to play, whether or not you think that an economy can be fine-tuned. Thanks to Keynes, the old way—no tuning at all—is now unthinkable.

Washington Post Writers Group.

violation of the Prohibition Law. The order is aimed at the prevention of violation by railroads of the regulation which forbids them to transport liquor. Considerable dissatisfaction in diplomatic circles has been expressed concerning the order, which entails a great amount of inconvenience and expense.

INTERNATIONAL

Anti-Nuke Shirts Get Under Paris's Skin

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac was surprised and baffled by worldwide protests against his decision to resume French underground nuclear testing in the Pacific last month, his aides say; what really hurt was the feeling that France's partners in the European Union didn't like the tests.

Just how much some French officials take offense at being pilloried became abundantly clear recently to a group of 25 Danish high school students who arrived by train at the Gare du Nord wearing anti-nuclear "Chirac, non!" T-shirts and found their way barred by a phalanx of crack French police.

News of their unusual experience trickled out in Danish newspapers last week and were confirmed by French and Danish officials Monday after appearing in the French daily *Le Monde*. French authorities acknowledged that the facts

were more or less as the newspapers reported them, and they promised a more detailed explanation by the Ministry of the Interior.

It would be "Paris, non!" for them, the ban-the-bomb Danish students from Tamby were told, unless they stripped off the offending T-shirts. After negotiation got them nowhere, they took them off.

This still did not satisfy the police, who warned that subversive vestments could provoke anti-French feelings and be taken as an insult to the chief of state. The forces of order took the offending young Danes under escort to their hotel near the Place de la République.

"They were spotted by French border police in the train on the way down to Paris and were told then to cover up before they arrived," a high-ranking Danish diplomat said. "They settled it themselves with the police, and the embassy never heard about it until after they got back home."

France has shown itself skeptical about dropping border controls as part of European unit; French authorities are not satisfied that their neighbors are tough enough about keeping out illegal immigrants, criminals and troublemakers.

Denmark is also part of the European Union, and it is as skeptical as France about surrendering vital attributes of national sovereignty. The Danish students from Tamby set out to learn something about France, and they know now what can happen when freedom of speech and laissez-magistre conflict here.

"France is a very different country," said one of the adults involved, who preferred not to be identified in print.

Catherine Colonna, Mr. Chirac's spokeswoman, said he had known nothing of the affair, and she referred questions to the national police headquarters, which referred them back to the Interior Ministry.

NATO: Claes Fights to Save His Job as Possible Successors Start to Line Up

Continued from Page 1
contacts were being made between capitals at senior levels but that there had been no open campaigning.

"Nobody wants to be the first to break ranks" of solidarity with Mr. Claes, an alliance official said.

"We must await the outcome" of the Belgian parliamentary vote, a NATO diplomat said.

The organization faces a dilemma since preferred candidates to fill a vacancy have effectively ruled themselves out of contention.

Douglas Hurd, for one, rebuffed overtures about the post a year ago, and since then has resigned as Britain's foreign minister to pursue a more comfortable life as a part-time board member at National Westminster

Bank and a writer of fiction.

Defense Minister Volker Rühe of Germany, for another, told the magazine *Der Spiegel* on Monday that he was determined to stay in German politics.

Mr. Lubbers figured high on most lists because of his availability after a long political career and because the Netherlands has more troops in ex-

Yugoslavia proportional to its size than any other NATO member. He also would represent a smaller NATO country, which is a factor because Britain and Germany held the top post for a decade before Mr. Claes's appointment last year.

But diplomats wondered whether Mr. Lubbers was a willing candidate after the embarrassment of losing out in the race for the presidency of the European Commission last year. The diplomats also wondered whether Mr. Kohl would find him more acceptable to day.

As a Dane, Mr. Elleman-Jensen's appointment would be a gesture to NATO's northern and southern flanks, which are preoccupied with Russian opposition to NATO expansion.

But his candidacy appears to make more sense for Danish political reasons, since Mr. Elleman-Jensen is the leading opponent to Denmark's center-left government.

30 Are Killed in Truck Fire

Reuters

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone

— Thirty people were burned alive in a fireball after a gas truck traveling in an army road convoy collided with a military truck, the police said Monday.

(AP, Reuters)



Mr. Kohl and friend at the annual Christian Democratic Union congress on Monday.

RIVALS : Taipei Positive on China Bid to Swap Visits

Continued from Page 1

Taiwanese public unnerved by four months of tension following Mr. Lee's visit to Cornell University, the U.S. alma mater.

China was enraged by the visit, viewing it as part of an attempt by Mr. Lee to win international status.

Muhamar Meets U.S. Aide

The Associated Press

CAIRO — The U.S. Navy secretary, John Dalton, met President Hosni Mubarak on Monday to prepare for military games Nov. 11-17 in Egypt involving five countries: Egypt, the United States, Britain, France and the United Arab Emirates.

Beijing called Mr. Lee a "schemer" and "double-dealer" who should be tossed into the "dustbin of history." It conducted two rounds of missile tests near Taiwanese waters that sent jitters through Taiwan's financial markets.

Chiao Jen-ho, vice chairman of the semi-official Straits Exchange Foundation, which handles contacts with China in the absence of official ties, said he believed a meeting could be arranged if the two leaders were given equal status.

It could help dissipate Chinese suspicions that Taiwan is wavering in its commitment to eventual reunification with the mainland, he said.

Shao Chung-hai, a Nationalist legislator, said Mr. Jiang

made a goodwill gesture to Taiwan to foster a good atmosphere for his summit meeting later this month with President Bill Clinton.

But he said Taiwan should seize the chance to ease tensions with China, even if it meant inviting Mr. Jiang not as president but in the guise of a cultural exchange.

But an exchange of visits is vehemently opposed by the Democratic Progressive Party, the main opposition group, which advocates independence for Taiwan.

Its officials said a visit by Mr. Lee would be an act of obstruction to Beijing, while a Jiang visit would become a provincial inspection tour.

(AP, Reuters)

ESCADADA
ACCESORIES

14, RUE DE LA PAIX - PARIS 1^{er}

MARCH: A Multitude of Black Men Fills Washington

Continued from Page 1

ied from Rosa Parks, heroine of the civil rights movement, to a disgraced black congressman, Gus Savage, who lost his seat after a woman in the Peace Corps accused him of taking sexual liberties with her.

Their universal theme was self-help and self-respect.

"I see history in the making," said a participant, Ray Clemons of Flint, Michigan.

"Black-on-black violence is terrible. I hope some of our brothers will see what we're trying to do here and take heed of it."

In bright, chilly sunshine, a stranger embraced a stranger. The crowd was relaxed.

Scores of members of the Nation of Islam, in suits and their trademark bow ties, lent an air of solemnity.

Mrs. Parks, whose refusal to give up her bus seat in Montgomery, Alabama, made her a icon of the civil rights movement three decades ago, said that she prayed "that my multi-racial and international friends," but especially black men, would seize the moment "to make changes in their lives for the better."

Daylong, the message was that blacks must lift themselves by their own show of will. Typical was Damon Smith, who represented Greenpeace USA:

"We've come to say we are going to lay down our Uzis and Tech-9s and not kill each other any more."

From the black writer Jawanza Kunjufu: "A black man that can't read is a black man that probably can't be employed. It is said you can learn more black history in jail than you can in public schools."

From its opening chant in Arabic, reminiscent of the calls to prayer from minarets in the Muslim world, the meeting had a strong religious undertone.

"The vision for the Million Man March came directly from God himself," Mayor Marion S. Barry of Washington told the rally. "It was God-inspired."

Yet a tinge of anger was evident.

"The powers here have not wished us well," the Reverend Robert Smith called out in a morning sermon. "They took our wives, took our children, enslaved us to the point we adopted a slave mentality. In spite of what they've done to us over the years, we are here today."

"Chicago Police," read one banner. "Natural Born Killers."

Another, in white, red and green and stretching 10 feet, carried portraits of O.J. Simpson and Mumia Abu-Jamal, the inmate on death row in Philadelphia who has become a rallying figure for people who say his conviction of killing a police officer was railroaded.

Heading Mr. Farrakhan was that blacks must lift themselves by their own show of will. Typical was Damon Smith, who represented Greenpeace USA:

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From its opening chant in Arabic, reminiscent of the calls to prayer from minarets in the Muslim world, the meeting had a strong religious undertone.

"The vision for the Million Man March came directly from God himself," Mayor Marion S. Barry of Washington told the rally. "It was God-inspired."

Yet a tinge of anger was evident.

International Education

Oxford Displays Degree of Anger

By Barry James

FROM its appearance, replete with an official-looking logo crest and pictures of Oxford's dreaming spires, the "home page" on the Internet by Wamborough College looks as though it comes from Oxford University itself.

Under a headline, "The Traditions of Oxford, Oxford University and Wamborough College," the school invites overseas students to join "the epicenter of learning." The text goes on to say that Oxford University is a federation of 36 colleges — but what the potential student might miss is the fact that Wamborough College is not one of them.

If they read on carefully, they will discover that Wamborough College "maintains independence from the University" and has "a legal and administrative independence in order to afford this great learning experience to students from around the world."

The real Oxford University is furious. It considers that Wamborough College's Internet presentation misleads potential students into believing they will be getting a proper English university degree.

In fact, Wamborough has no charter to issue degrees in Britain. It is recognized merely as "an established college for adult education" by the local council. The publicity says the college is "a major gateway for overseas students into Oxford."

"Traditionally," excluded from the University, U.S. and other international students at the undergraduate level may now receive the same high level of education formerly reserved for British students," it says.

An Oxford University spokesman said this is nonsense. She said there is nothing in the university's rules to reserve courses for British students, and that there are about 80 American

undergraduates at Oxford. One thing is certain. The qualifications issued by Wamborough college do not qualify for entry into Oxford University, nor are they recognized by U.S. universities. But Wamborough College is in Oxford — albeit several miles away from the university. The university has not taken legal action, and is seeking to resolve the issue by persuasion, a spokesman said.

Officials at Wamborough College refused to comment, referring inquiries to a lawyer in Seattle, David Adler, where the school has a office.

Mr. Adler admitted that the Washington state attorney general's office had filed a lawsuit against Wamborough, accusing it of engaging in "unfair and deceptive acts and practices."

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



The spires of Oxford: A local school's advertising has set off a dispute.

Adults Are Growing Force on U.S. Campuses

By Brian Knowlton

WASHINGTON — A few years ago, David Schuster and his friend Mike Skibo wanted to strike out on their own and start a high-tech company in San Diego, making metal matrix composite components. Both men had doctorates in engineering from top universities, both had extensive experience in the field, and they held several patents between them. But going into business was another matter.

So Mr. Schuster signed up for a continuing-education course in entrepreneurship at the University of California-San Diego. He got "a lot of very practical information about how small businesses operate," he says now, "about finances, marketing, all as-

pects."

Once viewed by many as the province of dropouts and bored faculty spouses, continuing education increasingly caters to already skilled, and often highly educated, people. Classes may be full of people like Mr. Schuster and Mr. Skibo, who want to make the most of their talents, or those who are seeking to remain employable at a time when human competence is a highly perishable commodity.

Trying to help students keep up with a fast-changing job market, continuing education programs themselves have had to become quick and agile, the better ones forming a sort of rapid-reaction force on the edge of traditional education.

A boom in continuing education that began 10 to 15 years ago still echoes, making adults the "new majority" in

U.S. education, as Susan Dickens, associate dean at the University of Maryland's University College, put it. Campus after campus reports big enrollment increases since 1980 — in some cases, as much as a doubling.

A changing work force and a democratization of American education helps explain this. Women and minorities tend to pursue education much further than in the past.

And older people are generally healthier and wealthier than their forefathers and seem keenly interested in becoming wiser. Programs like Elder Hostel, which offers serious seminars in locales as exotic as the flank of a Hawaiian volcano or the heart of a Bolivian rain forest, have enjoyed tremendous growth.

Much of the overall expansion, however, is simply econ-

omy-driven. Companies are evolving and often downsizing; the knowledge and abilities required to stay alive are fast becoming more complex; and more and more, as Dr. Dickens noted, "skills are becoming the responsibility of the worker to acquire."

Thus, a surprisingly high 20 percent of the 35,000 students at the San Diego continuing education campus Mr. Schuster attended are college graduates, one-third of them with graduate degrees.

Some adults take courses because they need to keep up — like the pharmacists who told one continuing education specialist that if they didn't do so, their skills would be outdated within eight months — while others do so only after the floor has dropped out from under them.

There has, for example, been

By Jon Lidén

HONG KONG — For most people, the university years are associated with campus life, too much to read and too little money to spend.

So what is the University of Michigan Business School doing at the luxurious Grand Hyatt Erawan Hotel in Bangkok?

Educating Asia's new class of managers and business executives has become one of the spin-off industries of Asia's breakneck economic development.

The University of Michigan is just one of hundreds of Western universities trying to profit

from Asia's vast training needs.

In a recent sweep through Hong Kong, Singapore and Bangkok, it offered one-week courses in "strategic marketing planning," borrowing the model of corporate conferences by combining "unique value" with luxury settings and hefty fees.

Most local universities have not been given the resources to keep up with the exploding demand for trained managers, since tertiary education often has had to yield to physical infrastructure and other investment needs of cash-strapped Asian governments.

In countries like India, China and Vietnam, the universities have to restructure their faculties and learn modern business methods from scratch before they can begin teaching their students.

While Asian students continue to fill campuses in Europe, Australia and North America, there is a huge market of potential students who do not have the means or the time needed to go overseas for training.

"We had Ph.D. physicists taking computer networking classes, people with mainframe training learning how to use PCs," said Eleanor Charvat, executive director of the school of adult education at Marist College in Poughkeepsie, New York.

Highly trained professionals, physicists and hard scientists, whose skills suddenly were no longer required, recycled themselves as paralegals, social workers, artists and advertising writers. Some even took truck-driving classes, said Dr. Charvat.

Meeting the changing needs
Continued on Page 12

Many universities are finding that although there is great need for graduate and postgrad-

Continued on Page 13

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Travel for Learning Is on the Rise

By Lisa Twaronite

LOS ANGELES — When Barbara Jones signs up for a trip, she expects more than to be trotted to various tourist attractions. "I'm just out interested in doing the kind of traveling my mother and I did when I was young, and we saw all the palaces, all the sites. I want to learn something," she says.

For more than a decade, the Santa Barbara, California, resident has taken two or three educational trips a year, most of them centering on her interest in horticulture.

"The tour groups sometimes gather in advance for slide shows," she said. "They're usually sponsored by arboreums, botanical gardens or nature conservancies, and have horticulturists and biologists along."

Travelers like Ms. Jones want more than just a simple vacation can choose from an increasingly wide array of educational tours offered by both nonprofit institutions and private companies and are likely to find a tour to their specific area of interest.

Many of the tours Ms. Jones has taken were arranged by Ann Learned Sween, director of Santa Barbara-based Learned Journeys. For 18 years, Ms. Sween has been a wholesale tour operator for nonprofit groups specializing in natural history and cultural studies.

"Each tour is like its own

little creation," said Ms. Sween, who organizes 10 or 12 such tours a year. "A Louisiana plantation tour is going to be very different from a history-of-jazz tour, even if they are to the same region of the country."

She selects her tour leaders from institutions such as museums and universities and asks them to provide bibliographies and reading lists before the trips.

Choosing a study leader is the key to a successful trip, she said, because, "if you get a bummer, it could be a very boring time."

Ms. Sween said she recognized that most people take tours, even educational tours, primarily for recreation.

Some programs offer academic or continuing education credits for their tours.

"Education is secondary, or perhaps even a third or fourth priority," she said. "The typical parrot is well-educated, physically and mentally active. They come from many age groups, although because they have time and money, they are apt to be seniors."

Educational tours are hardly a new idea, but they have been attracting more attention in recent years as travelers become more savvy about finding exactly what they want.

"The American Museum of

Natural History began offering tours in the 1950s, but only lately has the idea caught up with the mainstream market, and it's a growing market," said J. Marc Dell'Priscoli, managing director of Nonprofits in Travel Conferences, a Montana-based industry group.

The group will hold its 10th annual conference next year in the Washington area. It is to be a forum on issues affecting the industry, and some 140 nonprofit groups, 70 tour operators and 25 foreign government tourist offices are expected to attend.

The Internal Revenue Service is now developing guidelines for what constitutes an educational tour. At present, local offices of the agency have no single standard for determining whether any income from a tour should be tax-free for its sponsoring nonprofit organization, Ms. Dell'Priscoli said.

In addition, Nonprofits in Travel Conferences has compiled an electronic database called Network for Educational Travel. Although the database is now available only to travel planners, the organization hopes to open it to the general public. For a small fee, potential travelers would be able to access profiles of different programs offered by the nonprofit organizations.

"Historically, learning was not in the classroom," Ms. Dell'Priscoli said. "You'd send your son to Europe for a few years to study the classics. The students of the future will learn more in nontraditional ways."

In fact, a number of existing programs offer either academic or continuing education credits for their tours.

San Francisco State University's College of Extended

learning has held its annual European Seminar every year for the last decade. Those taking the tour are required to read either for three academic credits or "audit" status.

Every year, the tour visits different countries in different European countries, where executives conduct seminars for the group.

"It's an upper division course," said Mary Pieratt, director of travel programs. "We have to follow guidelines for our accreditation body."

"The trips that do best are the ones that have a following," said Eve Haberfield, director of the Department of Humanities, Sciences and Health Sciences for the extension program of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Among the most popular UCLA Extension trips are astronomy tours led by Dr. E. C. Krupp, director of the Griffith Park Observatory. "We get about a third repeat business on those," Ms. Haberfield said. "We include places the regular commercial tours don't visit, such as obscure ancient astronomical sites."

The private sector also abounds with educational tours tailored to individual interests, some of which also offer continuing-education credits.

For 17 years, Power Places Tours & Conferences of Laguna Beach, California, has specialized in what its literature describes as "spirit-centered" journeys.

These include a conference on "Life, Death and Beyond" at the Great Pyramid of Egypt. A tour to India next year will feature an address by the Dalai Lama about enlightened leadership in the community.

In conjunction with its main tours, Power Places Tours can sometimes arrange a side concentration for travelers with individual requirements.

"We set teachers up with local schools in the country



Trips can be made to English gardens, and Glacier Bay.

A Caribbean cruise called "Intuition Voyage: Enhance Your Sixth Sense at Sea" is aimed at business people, said Teri Weiss, vice president of Power Places Tours.

"We want to teach people how to develop their intuition, how to get that little voice inside of you to give you that edge over the competition," Ms. Weiss said.

In conjunction with its main tours, Power Places Tours can sometimes arrange a side concentration for travelers with individual requirements.

"Sometimes travel agencies disappear as quick as the wind," she said.

LISA TWARONITE is a freelance journalist based in Los Angeles.

across the border, between Mexico and the United States," said Gerald Heeger, dean of New York University's continuing education program, which has an annual enrollment of 60,000.

"Johns Hopkins has an incredible program with the Baltimore police force. And my school has strong ties to the real estate community — which the school of business doesn't have." Even in traditional programs, he said, emphasis is now on "immediacy and relevance as opposed to a broad theoretical curriculum."

The agility of today's continuing education programs has been enhanced by experiments with delivery of their services. To bring classes to where students are, Adelphi University on Long Island tried teaching courses on commuter trains. That was a few years ago.

Now some schools offer courses on the Internet. Students as far afield as Antarctica and Volgograd, Russia, are taking on-line courses from the University of Minnesota's Department of Independent Study. Using World Wide Web pages and virtual office hours, the instructor of one course says he has more, not less, communication with students than in his traditional courses.

The notion of education as something one does only early in life before entering the working world is fast receding. "Before," said Drew W. Albritton, executive director of the American Association for Adult and Continuing Education, in Washington. "But practical doesn't have to mean pedestrian. Seemingly anything that could lead to a job or business opportunity is on the market somewhere. Nicholls State University in Thibodaux, Louisiana, offers 'An Introduction to Emu Farming.' Emu farming is serious business in the area: There are about 60 emu farms in the Cajun country of Lafourche and Terrebonne parishes.)

As continuing education programs seek to respond to a fast-changing business environment, they have in many cases forged closer ties to local business and community groups than traditional colleges have often had.

The UC-San Diego program has played a "major role in linking the business communities

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In U.S., Adults Are a Growing Force on Campus

Continued from Page 11

of downsizing has required agility not just of laid-off workers but of continuing education schools, she noted. Adminis-

trators of those schools read help-wanted ads to see who's looking and who's hiring. They tend to respond to employers' needs far more speedily than colleges traditionally have done.

Continuing-education ad-

ministrators like to quote a Labor Department estimate that the average American leaving school today will change jobs seven times in his or her life and make dramatic career changes three times.

So the profile of the typical adult-education student has changed. There are proportionately fewer blue-collar workers seeking to better themselves or unemployed housewives and husbands taking courses in wine-tasting or pottery-making. There are more and more trying precariously to ride the job-market wave.

For many, continuing education is "an exercise in reading and controlling the future," says Joyce A. Feuer-Havir, associate dean of academic affairs at the University of Virginia. "Professional life is uncertain. Employment is chancy. Education and marketable skills are the keys."

Practicality is the new by-word. Computer skills are most in demand, along with anything related to business or technology. "People are understanding where the future is, and they're going to be there," said Drew W. Albritton, executive director of the American Association for Adult and Continuing Education, in Washington.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Scotland Savors Distant Dream of Creating New University

By Conrad de Aenlle

LONDON — The best and worst aspect of getting educated in the farther reaches of Scotland is the remoteness. Being immersed in mountains, sky, water and trees can clear a person's head, but with no universities, it can be filled back up again only up to a point.

The University of the Highlands and Islands is being created so that students may learn in a physical environment that is almost unique to Europe without being held back by the lack of facilities of the sort usually found only in population centers.

The idea is to form what amounts to a virtual campus linking about a dozen local colleges via the Internet, enabling them to share resources such as library databases and to offer classes using video conferencing.

"Let's not just offer psychology and business administration," Morgan Goodlad, principal of the North Atlantic Fisheries College, implored. Once it does open, he does not want the university to become like "a lot of colleges pumping out the same old thing."

By offering courses that are relevant to the local economy and way of life, he said, the university would be better able to persuade Scots not to leave to further their education, while attracting students from outside Scotland who are interested in such studies and can find them in few other places.

Allan Bransbury, assistant project director of Highlands and Islands Enterprise in Inverness, the prime mover behind the endeavor, said the trick is to "make sure the generic degree programs that we would see as a necessary part of the program are sufficiently customized to meet the demands of the local population. What may

be a unique selling point is the range of opportunities for people to mix and match."

The organizers will need to muster their biggest and best sales pitch for the state authorities whose continuing support will be needed for the project to succeed. So far, they're not buying.

"The difficulty is not with the initial capital investment to put the infrastructure in place, although that would be substantial," said Frank Gibben, a spokesman for the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council. "The real problem is to get the political will in Scotland to get funding year after year for such a university."

Actually, much of the infrastructure is already there. Britain is ahead of most countries in being wired up with high-speed communications hardware, and Scotland, because of the need to connect people scattered across its challenging topography, is

ahead of much of Britain. Many educational institutions in Scotland and Wales, which is not as sparsely populated but pretty close, are being linked through SuperJanet, a computer network operated by a consortium of universities and other research institutions that features the highest-speed, data transmission in Europe.

"The mission of the thing is tremendous, that you could have a university in rural areas like ours," said Mr. Goodlad, whose college, with 800 full- and part-time students, is in the Shetland Islands, the northernmost point in the British Isles. "But the execution is fraught," Mr. Goodlad added. "It's going slowly because you're dealing with eight or 10 partner colleges that have their own agendas. There's a lot of provincialism creeping in. They're worried about centralization rather than devolution."

of decision making. Still, he said, "we're actually making quite good progress now." He said that degree programs will likely be offered in the next two to three years.

Mr. Bransbury drew a quick demographic sketch of the target audience that points up the difficulties of the task: "The assets we've got up here are also the challenge. It's a dispersed population of 300,000, including 100,000 that live on 90 inhabited islands."

"The suggestion for a University of the Highlands and Islands is still at the vision stage," said Lindsey Cartwrights, a spokeswoman for the Scottish Office Education Department, "and would require considerable commitment and support from the further- and higher-education institutions already working in the area."

CONRAD DE AENLLE is a writer based in London.

At a Few Pioneers, Multimedia Studies

By David Tracey

TORONTO — A small but growing group of universities and colleges world-wide have been using multimedia tools to help teach their students.

Now a few schools are beginning to show an interest in the study of multimedia.

One of the pioneers is Columbia College in Chicago, which offers an undergraduate degree in multimedia studies. Others adapt theoretical courses about it into existing departments such as computer science or communications, while leaving applied multimedia to their continuing education programs.

Technical schools and private companies offer the widest choices for anyone interested in the nuts and bolts of creating multimedia. But, cautions Charles Tremewen, coordinator of a new program that will offer a certificate in multimedia studies at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, not all will last.

"There's a lot of hype out there. Eventually the charlatans will weed themselves out, but for now there are a lot of places in it just for the money."

Tony Bates, an expert in educational technology working at the UBC, said he was skeptical about offering a full-scale bachelor's degree in multimedia, as some institutions are.

"It's an application," said Mr. Bates. "I don't see how you could get a degree in it. It would be like getting a bachelor's in reading."

Among those offering multimedia courses are:

The Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, (404) 894-8556. Georgia Tech offers about a dozen courses through its Continuing Education program covering design, theory, production, and applications. A Certificate in Multimedia can be earned.

New York University, Tisch School of Arts (Manhattan), (212) 998-1880. As part of its Telecommunications Program, NYU offers a two-year master's program that integrates some multimedia elements.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Media Lab, Cambridge, Massachusetts, (617) 253-5114. MIT offers a 12-month graduate program in Media Arts and Sciences geared more toward theoretical than applied multimedia issues.

Columbia College, Chicago, Illinois, (312) 663-1600. Columbia College is one of the

first schools in the country to offer undergraduates a multimedia major.

Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, (717) 389-2094. Bloomsburg University operates the Institute for Interactive Technologies for master's degree candidates interested in instructional design and multimedia authoring tools.

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, (904) 644-8742. Florida State University offers a master's degree program in Interactive Communications that provides experience in the design, production,

and marketing of multimedia services.

University of California, Berkeley, Los Angeles, Santa Cruz, (510) 642-4111. These three University of California Extension programs offer some multimedia classes and developer-specific multimedia programs.

University of Alaska, Department of Journalism/Broadcasting, (907) 474-7761. A full-credit multimedia course titled "Multimedia Theory and Practice" is scheduled for spring.

DAVID TRACEY is a journalist based in Canada.

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Continued from Page 11

use facilities in most Asian countries, there is often little money to pay for them.

Setting up exchange programs or joint ventures with local universities is expensive, especially if it means several full-time expatriate teaching positions.

"Funding is a major problem for universities coming into Vietnam," said Muriel Kirtton, director of the British Council in Hanoi.

"I think we will see a trend towards sponsorship by large corporations," Ms. Kirtton said, "because in the end they are the ones who will benefit from the improvements in quality of the work force."

In more affluent territories, like Singapore and Hong Kong, where families are willing to spend huge sums on their children's education, universities can rely more on individual tuition as a basis to set up a program.

Some universities have gone into partnership with local business schools, offering part-time

or part-correspondence programs.

In some of these programs, lecturers fly in to teach in a number of short, workshops over the program period.

However, some American educational advisers warn against some of these programs.

These advisers say that it is difficult to judge whether the quality of these programs are up to the standard they advertise.

JON LIDEN is a freelance journalist based in Hong Kong.

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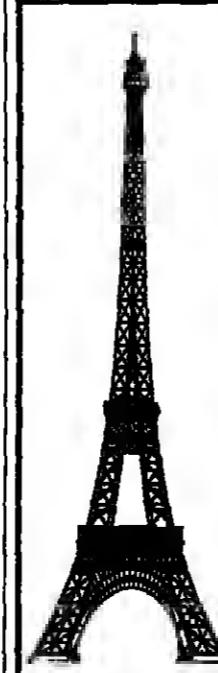
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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Learning a Foreign Language: It's Child's Play for Today's Toddlers in Britain

By Kate Brown

LONDON — Say this for the European single market: It has got British preschoolers counting, "Un, deux, trois" in addition to "One, two, three."

Before 1992, few children in Britain began to learn a foreign language before the age of 11.

But as the deadline approached for the first stage of European integration, "many parents started to feel that the learning of a foreign language was appropriate, and it is now recognized that the younger children learn languages the better," said John Bartholomew, inspector for primary education in the London suburb of Richmond.

Traditionally, the second language taught in British schools has been French, and most of the language teaching initiatives among younger children echoes that, often for practical reasons.

"We didn't choose French, it chose itself, because France is within easy reach and there's a fairly accessible opportunity to use the language. You can even do a day trip to France," said Mr. Bartholomew, whose language program in Richmond includes exchange trips for pupils and training for teachers in French schools.

Mr. Bartholomew and his colleagues have pioneered a French language teaching program in all 32 of the area's primary schools, which teach children up to the age of 11. "We would like pupils to arrive at secondary school with basic confidence, motivation, and the



Using the help of a clown, preschool children are taught French.

awareness of the nature of different languages," said Mr. Bartholomew.

Club Tricolore is an after-school initiative with 10 branches around London.

It is geared to four- to 11-year-olds, and with its sister club Tricolore Tots, a playgroup for two- and three-year-olds, it introduces children to a wholly French environment.

Largely through games and songs, and the regular appearance of Zo Zo the French clown, youngsters quickly pick up the

language, and an authentic accent.

According to Teresa Scibor, who set up and runs Club Tricolore, "children go away with a great sense of achievement, wonderful enthusiasm and confidence, which rubs off on other subjects."

It is this enthusiasm which particularly appeals to many parents.

Ms. Scibor says her club is especially popular with parents who don't want their children to be turned off about languages

as teenagers, as they themselves often were.

"These parents were often hopeless at French in school, but recognize that languages are a passport to the future. They don't want their children's French to meet the same fate as theirs," says Ms. Scibor.

Beth Worth, an American television executive who is based in London and a longtime Francophile, is considering sending her two-year-old daughter, Emily, to a French

school. "In primary initiatives, French is being put in a more entrenched position. There is a danger that secondary schools could follow," she added.

The Association for Language Learning recognizes the advantages of an early start, believing that younger learners display enthusiasm and are receptive to absorbing a new language.

playgroup.

"I have struggled for years to reach an acceptable level of French," she explains. "It would be wonderful if Emily could learn the language young enough to avoid all the pain."

Research confirms that children younger than 11 are better mimics and suffer fewer inhibitions about speaking out and making mistakes than older children and adults.

OPAL Dunn, author of a book entitled "Help Your Children With a Foreign Language," argues that six to eight years old is the perfect age range to put a child into a foreign language environment. "There's a breakthrough after an amazingly short time," she says.

However, the concentration on French, as opposed to other foreign languages, worries some experts in the field.

Christine Wilding, secretary-general of the Association for Language Learning, which represents language teachers, warns that "it is important that no one language dominates, because in English-speaking countries there is a need for diversity. There is no one language that a British person at work needs."

"In primary initiatives, French is being put in a more entrenched position. There is a danger that secondary schools could follow," she added.

The British government has expressed a desire to see more language teaching in primary schools but is unlikely to introduce a formal strategy in England and Wales until its recent changes to the secondary school curriculum have settled down.

But it stresses the need for a long-term government strategy, backed up by appropriate funding, to ensure that early foreign language teaching does not become piecemeal and divisive.

"We have to avoid establishing a policy too quickly without maintaining quality. And we obviously have to have a body to monitor what is going on in schools," Ms. Wilding says.

She points to the growing trend among schools to bring in fee-paying clubs to satisfy parental demand for early French lessons.

Sinclair House School in London, a prep school for children from two and a half to eight years old, introduces pupils to French from the start.

Every day, the two- and three-year-olds learn to recognize shapes, colors and simple instructions.

From four years on, Club Tricolore comes into the school to further the language skills of the youngsters, bringing a range of its own teaching materials.

"Parents expressed an interest in their children learning a language early and we responded. It has worked very well," Elizabeth House, principal of Sinclair House School, says.

The British government has expressed a desire to see more language teaching in primary schools but is unlikely to introduce a formal strategy in England and Wales until its recent changes to the secondary school curriculum have settled down.

However, in Scotland, plans are well under way to have several languages taught to children under 11 by 1997. Pilot projects in schools have finished and the policy is being implemented.

KATE BROWN is a journalist based in Paris.

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Style



From left, Ricci's dandy tailcoat and breeches; Galliano's crochet top and tulle tuu; Chloé dress with lace bodice by Karl Lagerfeld; Ocimar Versolato's satin evening gown, and Lacroix's black lace corset dress.

Marco Thomas

Galliano's Invitation to the Dance: Who's the Next Magician?

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In an atmosphere of divine decadence, John Galliano is sued an invitation to the dance. His ballet-inspired show, with Degas-style dancers practicing at the bar and a half-naked Nijinsky-figure writhing on stage, confirmed the British designer as a rarefied romantic.

But it did not answer the question whether his butterfly-wing talent will soar

in his new role as design director at Givenchy, where he is contracted to produce four major collections a year — now that Hubert de Givenchy finally bowed out Monday.

The fashion crowd who packed the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées to the rafters is willing Galliano to be the fashion magician for the new millennium. As the major names in ready-to-wear and couture show their collections, they are just reinforcing their own and high fashion's status quo.

The shows follow a familiar pattern of

daywear through cocktail and evening — long since abandoned in the night-for-day collections of fashion's avant-garde.

Galliano may not be addressing fashion's future, but the presentation of his shows is exceptional. Each of the 34 outfits for the spring-summer season was delicate and refined: spiral appliqués of flowers winding round an evening dress or rucks shaping the sleeves of a voile dress.

Since Galliano's collection was so exquisite and his imagination so poetic, it sounds churlish to ask for more. Isn't it

enough to have a floor-length piebald pony skin coat on a model rising out of a trapdoor? Or dresses in snowy broderie anglaise shown like a Southern Baptist parades, with crimson parasols held aloft and choir boys marching behind?

As showmanship, the presentation was a delight to the audience, which included, sitting among the props on stage, Paloma Picasso, Inès de la Fressange and designers Azzedine Alaïa and Gianfranco Ferré.

But apart from the signature Galliano bias-cut evening gowns, with the bodice whorled into a flower or decorated with wine-red orchids, what was there to wear? A couple of black pantsuits with bodices scooped low. An adorable bouquer-print dress. Crochet corsets. And tulle skirts riding high over bared behinds.

This all-but-couture show augurs well for Galliano's debut at Givenchy in January. These ready-to-wear outfits were executed with intricate skill and a very light hand. And if a fashion show is about spraying a delicate perfume in the air, Galliano's was an apotheosis of his unique style.

The precise, elegant valedictory show that Givenchy sent out Monday was in acute contrast. Navy knits, sprinkled with salty white, made a brisk opening to the 104-piece show with its practical propositions for looking pretty: a slim sunshiny-yellow dress with short sleeves; suits pink and white in piqué; a plain black dress and black straw hat with an echo of Audrey Hepburn in her debut movies.

The show sailed gracefully into evening wear and the sunset of 43 fashion years.

"I feel serene," said the designer. "I made my choice."

Christian Lacroix sent out a monumental show that underlines the problem facing all houses who make their statement with couture and don't know whether the ready-to-

wear line is about burnishing an image or flogging a product.

Lacroix just can't seem to distill the essence of what he wants to say, leaving the audience gasping and groping through the mass of decorative detail — here a delicious

PARIS FASHION

crepe de chine cardigan bordered with lace shrugged over something even fancier: there a cute tortoise shell vanity case; funky shoes curling like Aladdin's slippers; a kooky calfskin shoulder bag; a frumpy, lumpy black cocktail dress followed by an incisively sculpted one in silver gray.

The result seemed like a parody of Lacroix's style: a purse for every outfit: striped African bangles jangling; straw hats or bandeau bows. Yet taken out of their confusing context, individual items were superb, especially the delicate spiders' web lace or a clean-cut pantsuit in a dense flower print.

Perhaps Lacroix, who has had a hit with his costumes for Othello playing across town, thinks that his more-is-more credo makes for good theater. But a show needs a clear focus — and a couture house needs an image that simple folk out there can grasp.

The lightbulbs embroidered on evening dresses at Chloé were a low wattage version of the witty decoration Karl Lagerfeld played with a decade ago. But there was no electricity crackling off the runway.

This house, which once defined luxury ready-to-wear, is now just about a bunch of clothes: some were pretty, like dresses in black or rainbow-colored lace; or voile prints worn with Bo Peep hats. They were in the romantic turn-of-the-century vision of earlier Chloé collections.

But Lagerfeld also tried to put a little zip into the daywear. Make that zippers, since

they closed jackets and opened sweaters at the midriff. The silhouette? It was that lightbulb as skirts were rounded below a high-rise waist and cropped jackets. The show, for all its occasional beautiful pieces, like the peach and black satin slithering long dress, did not illuminate fashion.

Givenchy will announce this week the appointment of 34-year-old Brazilian-born Ocimar Versolato as its designer. Stand by! You racy, young clients with shapely bottoms and legs. Try a corset dress, in skirt a flutter of hankerchief-point chiffon around the thighs; or burnt-orange ball dress slashed open at the side. De rigueur are high heels, high hair, studded with roses, and wrists full of jewels.

Versolato, formerly with Gianni Versace and Hervé Léger, proved at his show at the Brazilian Embassy that he can cut and drape a cute dress and a grand gown in sumptuous fabrics and sugar-sweet colors. Costs you what? Daytime suits? Like all stars, Versolato's women come out only at night.

The flowery, feminine essence of Nina Ricci has been absorbed from perfume into clothes. Myriam Schaefer, in her third season with the house, got into her stride — dandies by day in curly frock coat and straight pants or long, slim skirt. For evening, fluffy frocks (think Degas again) and a palette of pink and blue. The show tapped into the clichés of Gay Paree, but gave that an edge with poodles patterning Bardot-esque gingham and the straps of a dance dress cut like American overalls.

Hanane Mori showed her classy silk and cashmere knits, her crisp waffle cotton dresses and signature butterfly prints in the showroom. But she invited the fashion crowd to join the greatest show in town: the sumo wrestlers whose titanic struggles were watched by President Jacques Chirac, his wife Bernadette and *le tout Paris*.



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A-K-R-I-S

Rendez-vous
page 10

Suzy Menkes



Photography by SHEILA METZNER

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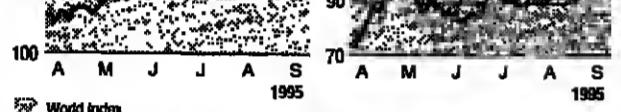
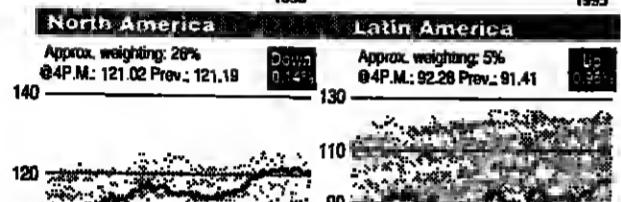
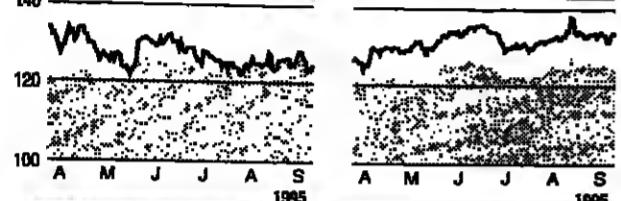
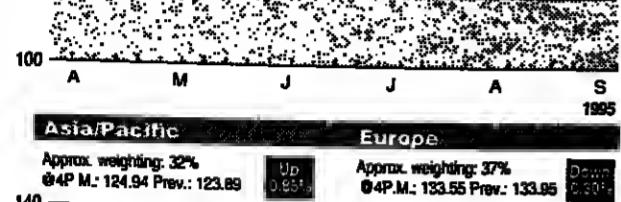
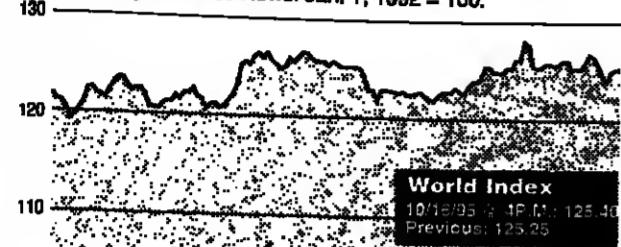
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Microsoft to Crack Window on Sales

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Microsoft Corp. will report its first-quarter financial results late Tuesday, and for technology investors that is when the really big show will fall.

The key question is whether Windows 95, the operating system Microsoft introduced amid great fanfare in August, is selling as well as anticipated.

The answer, when it comes, will sound well beyond Microsoft.

Most sellers of personal-computer software, hardware and components have built inventories on the assumption that demand for almost everything new will spike because of Windows 95, which to run at its best requires newer hardware and software than most people own. Any sign of slack demand for Windows 95 would ripple painfully through the industry.

Technology stocks dropped sharply last week after Novell Inc. said it expected lower earnings. Motorola Inc.'s profit disappointed some investors and other large companies sounded cautionary notes as well.

But share prices rebounded, partly because buyers rushed in to take advantage of the lower prices, partly because of strong earnings from Texas Instruments Inc. and Seagate Technology Inc., and partly because of a few encouraging words from Bill Gates, chairman and chief executive of Microsoft.

All that turmoil could appear as nothing but a mild hiccup if Microsoft's earnings, which will be announced after the market closes, merely meet or fall below Wall Street estimates.

Many analysts now say that Microsoft will exceed the consensus estimate of 70 cents a share, but they are keeping a wary eye on Windows 95 sales, checking with distributors and market researchers to the

A Study Finds Net Users Are Mostly Tire-Kickers

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Though the number of Americans connecting to a commercial on-line service or the Internet continues to balloon, and will double this year, a new study of almost 4,000 consumers finds that many aren't smitten by cyberspace.

A study by the Times Mirror Center for the People and the Press found that fewer than one-third of those who connect with an on-line service such as CompuServe or Prodigy would miss it "a lot" if it were no longer available, and 9 percent of those surveyed had stopped using computers altogether.

The survey also found that no single on-line feature, with the exception of electronic mail, was used with any regularity but that CD-ROM drives, the interactive compact disk players found on almost half of all home computers, were preferred by many consumers over on-line services.

absence of hard figures from Microsoft itself.

"Nobody's really out there talking to customers. We're all out there talking to each other," said Rick Sheridan, an analyst with Goldman, Sachs & Co.

"It's my best guess they've sold about 2.5 million copies," he said, in line with his expectations of 10 million to 12 million copies in 12 to 18 months.

But Microsoft shipped 8 million to 10 million copies on the first day, leaving distributors with too much inventory, he said. "I think Microsoft has agreed to take some of that back, but it's possible some of it will hang out there for two quarters."

Many analysts now say that Microsoft will exceed the consensus estimate of 70 cents a share, but they are keeping a wary eye on Windows 95 sales, checking with distributors and market researchers to the

While Mr. Sherlund expects Microsoft to beat the earnings estimates, Michael Murphy, editor of the California Technology Stock Letter, takes a more bearish view. He said Windows 95 was selling at one-fourth of expected levels and that the result would be big oversupplies of everything from personal computers to memory chips. That, in turn, will lead to price-cutting and poorer earnings in the fourth quarter, he said.

"We're not going to hear very good numbers on Windows 95, and expectations were very high from everybody," Mr. Murphy said, adding that he did not expect an

upturn until 1996.

Microsoft shares, which trade on the Nasdaq market, have slid around 20 percent since July 17, when they hit a 52-week high of \$101. The shares were quoted late Monday at \$87.125, up 87.5 cents. A year ago, they were at a 52-week low of \$55.125.

Because estimates of the potential market for Windows 95 vary so widely, the sales to date are open to broad interpretation. But many analysts agree that after a phenomenal start, Windows 95 is selling in line with the more conservative estimates.

That level of sales, coupled with related sales of applications software made specifically for Windows 95, should earn Microsoft to meet the consensus earnings estimate comfortably, they say.

Ann Stephens, an analyst with the market research company PC Data in Reston, Virginia, said Windows 95 had retail sales of \$108 million in its first week, which translates to about 1.3 million copies, but had slowed to \$28 million, or 329,000 copies, by the sixth week.

Concerns about sales have been heightened by reports in the trade press that the operating system is difficult to install and crashes often.

"If sales are fairly slow, there's a reason," said David Coursey, editor of PC Letter, an industry newsletter published in Foster City, California.

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Telecom Plan Wins Approval From EU Body

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission gave tentative approval Monday to a scaled-back French-German telecommunications joint venture after winning concessions aimed at ensuring that the deal did not restrict competition.

Karel Van Miert, the European Union competition commissioner, said he had reached an agreement in principle with France Telecom, Deutsche Telekom AG and Deutsche Telekommunikations-Datex-P — out of Atlas until the start of 1998.

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Wall Street Sees Strong Third Quarter for IBM

Reuters

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. is expected to report strong third-quarter operating earnings Tuesday, before the U.S. stock market opens, and Wall Street analysts on Monday were generally predicting a figure of about \$3.40 a share.

Such a result would be a little below recent estimates, which were cut slightly last month when IBM said it was delaying shipments of mainframes be-

cause of shortages of a power supply unit.

In the third quarter of 1994, the company had operating earnings of \$1.18 a share.

The computer giant is also expected to disclose a hefty charge for its \$3.5 billion acquisition of Lotus Development Corp., which it completed in the first week of July.

"Given all the negative surprises announced since IBM's September fall, a \$2.50 EPS appears downright impressive,"

said Roxane Googin, a Gruntal & Co. analyst.

In early September, IBM's chief financial officer, Jerome York, resigned to become vice chairman of Kirk Kerkorian's Tracinda Corp.

Tracinda owns 14 percent of Chrysler Corp. and recently launched a takeover bid for the automaker.

Since Mr. York's resignation, IBM's stock has dropped from about \$100 to its current trading range in the low 90s. The

stock was up \$1.375 late Monday at \$93.875.

On Tuesday, G. Richard Thomas will hold his first conference call with analysts as the company's new chief financial officer.

Gary Hilmig of SoundView Capital said revenue on the AS/400, one of IBM's most profitable hardware lines, may suffer during the quarter because of the transition. He added that sales of personal computers were just "muddling along."

American Express Takes Banking Unit Off Market

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — American Express Co. said Monday it had decided not to sell its underperforming banking unit because the bids it had received were too low.

"We believe the bank will create more long-term value as an ongoing part of the company operating under the American Express brand than we would realize from a sale," said Harvey Golub, chairman and chief executive.

The financial services company said last month it was considering bids by U.S. and foreign institutions for American Express Bank. The talks lasted for several months, and there are no current plans to restart them, said Michael O'Neill, a spokesman for American Express.

American Express did not disclose the size of the bids it had received for the unit. It hoped to sell the business for \$1 billion, people familiar with the discussions said when the talks were confirmed last month.

Earnings at the banking unit were flat at \$19 million in the second quarter, while profit at American Express rose 15 percent, to \$410 million. American Express is expected to report third-quarter earnings in the next few days.

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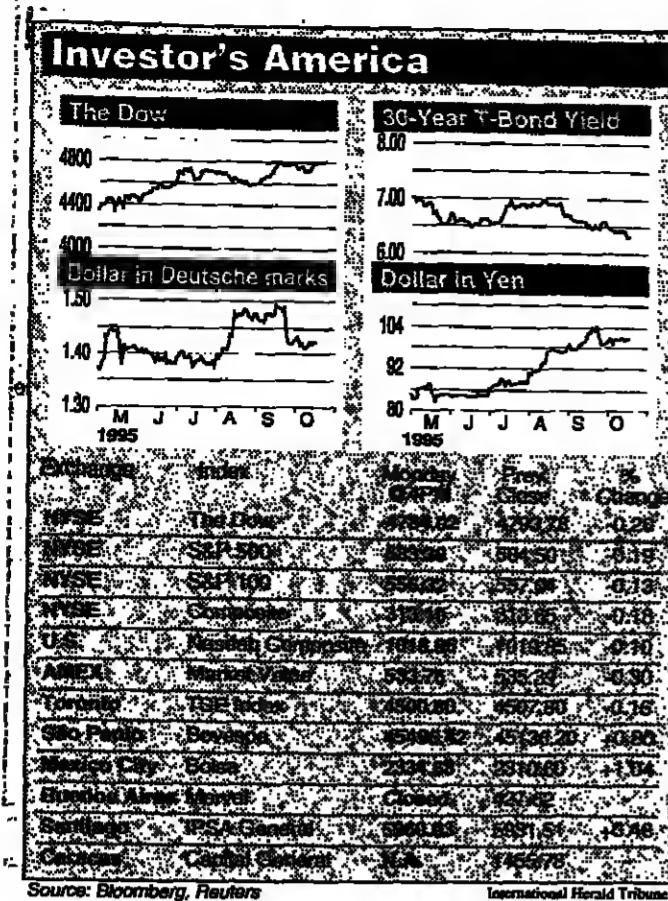
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Source: Bloomberg, Reuters

Very briefly:**Investors Bail Out of Kmart Shares**

TROY, Michigan (Bloomberg) — Investors bailed out of shares in Kmart Corp. on Monday, sending the price down nearly 12 percent on concerns the retailer was taking too long to turn around its ailing discount stores and on speculation the company would file for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

Kmart stock fell to a five-year low of \$10.25 in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange, down \$1.125.

The company rebutted the bankruptcy speculation on Friday, but investors were not convinced.

• American Corp.'s third-quarter net profit rose 11 percent, to \$464.3 million, as new cellular phone customers helped lift revenue to \$3.4 billion from \$3.2 billion a year earlier.

• CPC International Inc. said third-quarter profit rose to \$142.2 million from \$125.4 million as revenue rose to \$2 billion from \$1.8 billion, led by strong overseas sales.

• TRW Inc.'s third-quarter earnings rose 14 percent, to \$93.6 million, driven by strong sales in its automotive and space and defense divisions.

• First Union Corp. and Norwest Corp. have joined Bank of Boston Corp. in talks to acquire Prudential Insurance Co. of America's \$78 billion mortgage servicing portfolio, people familiar with the discussions said.

• Dell Computer Corp. unveiled a line of 24 personal computers, some of which include multimedia capability.

• Apple Computer Inc. lowered prices on its Performa personal computers as much as 21 percent to compete with machines featuring processors from Intel Corp.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AP

Big Banks' Quarterly Profits Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Several large U.S. banks reported higher third-quarter profits Monday, benefiting from a surge in credit card use, higher fee income and lower premiums for deposit insurance.

The profit jump comes as a wave of big mergers sweeps the U.S. banking industry. With the long-term outlook for revenue growth clouded by competition, banks are combining forces to get more customers and expand into new markets.

In the near term, banks are taking advantage of a seemingly unquenchable demand for credit cards and other loans.

Banks also were helped by a drop in Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. premiums, which has meant big refund checks and lower expenses for many institutions.

NationsBank Corp. said earnings rose 23 percent. First Chicago Corp.'s profit was up 35 percent. First Interstate Corp.'s profit jumped 83 percent, and Bank of New York Corp.'s earnings rose 21 percent.

Bucking the trend was Chase Manhattan Corp., which saw earnings drop 7 percent from a year earlier, when it had gains from selling real estate assets and investment securities.

Most of the earnings exceeded analysts' expectations.

"The industry's putting in a pretty good quarter," said George Bicher, an analyst at Alex. Brown & Sons. "People are doing a little bit better than we had thought."

Brokerages, meanwhile, also turned in a strong performance, helped by higher revenue from commissions and investment banking activities. Bear, Stearns & Co.

said net income nearly tripled, while Smith Barney Inc.'s contribution to the profit of its parent company, Travelers Group Inc., more than doubled.

Bear Stearns said it earned a net \$93.8 million in its first quarter, up from \$35.5 million a year earlier. The results reflect Wall Street's recovery from 1994, when the biggest bond-market decline in a generation caused profits in the U.S. securities industry to fall 81 percent.

Smith Barney earned \$177.9 million in the third quarter, up from \$72.9 million, and Travelers earned \$481.4 million in the quarter, compared with \$331.3 million.

But not all companies benefited from the bond-market revival. Chase Manhattan, which plans to merge with Chemical Banking Corp. to form the largest U.S. bank, said profit fell to \$283 million from \$305 million as securities trading and underwriting lagged and revenue from equity stakes and investment securities fell.

The bank's net interest income fell to \$892 million from \$922 million, but fees from investment banking rose 35 percent, to \$62 million.

Revenue from consumer banking increased to \$180 million from \$162 million.

NationsBank said it earned \$530 million in the third quarter, up from \$431 million a year earlier, as a 16 percent increase in loans fueled a \$90 million jump in net interest income, to \$1.42 billion.

First Chicago's profit for the quarter was \$207.2 million, up from \$153.8 million.

Credit card loans surged 31 percent, to \$1.49 billion. The bank signed on 800,000

new accounts for a record 2.5 million accounts.

First Chicago's trading business backed from previous quarters, surging to \$79 million from \$41.6 million on stronger foreign exchange and derivatives revenue. The trading results were the highest in two years.

Richard Thomas, the chairman of First Chicago, said the strong results showed the bank was on solid footing as it prepared to merge with Detroit-based NBD Bancorp Inc. Shareholders of both companies will vote Friday on the merger, which would create the seventh-largest U.S. bank.

First Interstate earned \$237.8 million in the quarter, up from \$130 million a year earlier, when results were dented by a restructuring charge.

Average loans increased 21 percent, to \$35.4 billion, leading to higher net interest income.

Net income for the Bank of New York was \$234 million in the quarter, up from \$194 million. Profit was fueled by corporate loan growth, higher credit card loans and bigger fees from securities processing.

The bank's net interest income rose to \$51.2 million from \$44.8 million.

The bank gained \$47 million from selling its mortgage business, but the gain was offset by additions of equal value to its provision for possible loan losses.

The bank raised its provision for loan losses to \$113 million from \$39 million. Noninterest income rose to \$405 million from \$321 million, mainly from higher processing fees.

IAP, Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX

Earnings Jitters Hold Back Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks were down on U.S. markets late Monday as technology and food stocks suffered because of investor anxiety about earnings reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average was at 4,783.38, down 9.40 from the day's opening. Declining issues led advances

U.S. Stocks

by about 4 to 3 on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume was about 237 million shares, down from 310.05 million on Friday.

Jon Groveson, president and head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., said many investors were held until they see earnings reports for several key technology companies.

Intel was expected to report earnings after the market closed. Its shares were up slightly in late trading.

Microsoft, whose earnings are due later, was also higher.

The New York Stock Exchange blue-chip stocks were led lower by Kmart Corp., whose shares fell in heavy volume. The discount retailer said reports that it may file for bankruptcy protection were "inaccurate and misleading."

Procter & Gamble Co., Walt Disney Co. and American Express Co. also were losers.

CPC International, maker of well-known branded food products, fell even though the company announced that earnings rose 13 percent, in line with analysts' expectations.

"Investors have gotten so used to upside surprises" from the company, said Nomi Guez, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co. She added that most of CPC's profit gains came from overseas, which suggested sluggish earnings expansion in the United States.

Other consumer companies were hurt by the CPC fallout. Procter & Gamble and Kellogg Co. fell, and Unilever NV American depository receipts weakened.

The markets showed little reaction to a Commerce Department report that business inventories rose more than expected at 0.4 percent in August. The July figure was revised upward from an earlier estimate of 0.3 percent.

The Commerce Department also said that business sales surged 1.5 percent in August, the biggest jump in a year, after falling 1.1 percent in July. Sales were 3.1 percent higher than August 1994.

Also putting mild pressure on stocks was the bond market, where the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was off 5.32 points and yielding 6.32 percent.

But Peter Cardillo, research director at Westfalia Investments, said he believed stocks were on solid ground because of "sound fundamentals" in the economy, mostly the fact that interest rates are low.

(AP, Bloomberg)

New Products**Lift Pfizer Net**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Pfizer Inc. said Monday that its net income rose 26 percent in the third quarter, driven by strong sales of new products.

The drugmaker said third-quarter net climbed to \$425.3 million from \$366.5 million a year earlier, as revenue rose to \$2.62 billion from \$2.08 billion.

Pfizer's new products include the antidepressant Zoloft, the antibiotic Zithromax, the heart drug Norvasc, the antifungal Diflucan, and the heart drug Cardura.

David Sheldene, Pfizer's chief financial officer, said the company expected sales to exceed \$10 billion for the year. The company plans to spend \$1.5 billion on research and development.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Summers Says U.S. Needs Strong Dollar

AFX News

"U.S. exports have grown far more rapidly to Japan than to other countries," he said. "Real progress has been made under the framework talks."

Dampening speculation that the framework talks involved the discussion of specific foreign exchange targets, he said they

on what foreign exchange rates were justified by economic fundamentals.

The dollar was quoted in late trading at 1,4233 Deutsche marks, off slightly from a close on Friday of 1,4265 DM, and at 100.55 yen down from 100.97 yen.

The U.S. unit also was quoted at 4,9640 French francs, up from 4,9620 francs on Friday, and at 1,538 Swiss francs down from 1,545 francs. The pound was quoted at \$1.5745, up from \$1.5740.

Foreign Exchange

were instead a forum to discuss wider issues of the economic relationship between the two countries.

Mr. Summers said recent intervention activity by the central banks of the United States, Japan and Germany was not based on the achievement of any specific level for the dollar.

He described the recent effort as a "middle ground," a compromise between allowing rates to fluctuate with market forces and an effort to reflect mutual agreement

on what foreign exchange rates were justified by economic fundamentals.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Tokyo to Give Aid For High-Tech Manufacturing

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In an effort to sharpen its competitiveness in electronics, Japan is planning a large government-financed program to develop advanced techniques for manufacturing semiconductors, displays and computers.

The new effort, tentatively called the Super Advanced Electronics Technology program, will be financed initially by 10 billion yen (\$99.6 million) included in a package of measures announced last month to stimulate Japan's sagging economy, officials said Friday.

The project is taking shape as Japan's manufacturers of semiconductors are feeling squeezed. South Korean companies have essentially caught up to Japan's electronic giants in their specialty, memory chips, while the United States has maintained a lead in microprocessors and other chips that perform sophisticated information-processing tasks.

The Japanese government has long been known for its efforts to support specific industries. In the 1970s, the VLSI project — the acronym stands for very large system integration — helped Japanese companies capture the world lead in the memory-chip market.

But as Japan's electronics companies have become strong enough to finance their own product development, the projects run by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry have shifted toward basic research.

Katsuhiko Kaji, deputy director of the industrial electronics division at MITI, said the new project would work on basic materials and techniques that would be needed 10 years from now, rather than on particular products.

These will include ways of making semiconductors with circuit patterns less than 0.1 micron in width, compared with several tenths of a micron in

today's most advanced chips. The project will also work on techniques for measuring features as small as that. A micron is a millionth of a meter.

Mr. Kaji said a consortium of companies was expected to be set up next year to conduct the research. He said the ministry planned to continue the project for at least five years, but the annual financing will probably decline after the first year.

Mr. Kaji said the project might be open to some "competitive" non-Japanese companies but added, "We will not welcome free riders."

In a separate development, 10 Japanese chipmakers are planning to work together to help introduce computer-chip manufacturing equipment that can handle silicon wafers that are 300 millimeters, about 12 inches, in diameter.

The project would require 5 billion yen to start and would need a budget of about \$40 million a year, an industry official said, adding that there would be no government financing.

Currently, chips are made from silicon wafers that are 200 millimeters, or 8 inches, in diameter. The change to 12-inch wafers, which is expected to take place toward the end of the decade, would allow far more chips to be made from a single wafer, cutting costs.

The project is sponsored by the Semiconductor Industry Research Institute of Japan, an organization formed last year by Japanese semiconductor companies to work on ways to increase the competitiveness of Japan's industry. The members of the institute include NEC Corp., Toshiba Corp., Hitachi Ltd. and Fujitsu Ltd.

American companies, led by the Sematech consortium, also are planning project to help develop manufacturing equipment for 12-inch wafers.

Taro Okabe, acting executive director of the Japanese institute, said there was a chance the two nations would cooperate.

A Global Hotel Empire Is Born

CDL Becomes a Top 10 Chain With Latest Deal

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — When CDL Hotels International Ltd. renames its properties under one global brand Tuesday, it will be trying to make its image catch up with reality.

Although the Singapore-based company now owns or has substantial equity in 53 hotels with nearly 13,980 rooms in 11 countries in Europe, Asia, North America and Australasia, few guests are aware who the owners are, or that they are staying in one of the world's largest and fastest-growing hotel empires.

Since CDL was listed on the Hong Stock Exchange in 1989 — when it had just five hotels with 2,304 rooms, all in Asia — the company and its joint venture partners have snapped up a diverse array of properties. The company owns the luxury Plaza Hotel in New York, formerly owned by Donald Trump, which was sold to the grand Gloucester Hotel in London, the Hotel Nikko in Hong Kong, the Hyatt Regency in Sydney and the 21 mainly no-frills hotels in New Zealand's Quality chain.

Last week, CDL completed a deal to buy Copthorne Hotels Holding Ltd., which owns 11 hotels in Britain, three in Germany and two in France — from Aer Lingus of Ireland for \$337 million. The company operates 45 of the 53 hotels in its stable. From Tuesday, many

of the 45 will be linked under the new brand — Millennium Hotels and Resorts — to improve marketing and management and pave the way for a global reservation system.

Kwek Leng Beng, CDL's chairman and managing director, makes no secret of his ambition.

He aims to have 100 hotels worldwide by 2000, most of them in the same high-quality category as the 55-story Millennium Hilton across from the World Trade Center in Manhattan.

CDL paid \$75 million for the 561-room Millennium in February 1994, bringing Hilton as manager.

"Prospects are good for continued expansion on a selective basis," Mr. Kwek said, adding that the Copthorne purchase "can be seen as part of our aim to acquire quality hotels in strategic locations throughout the world."

CDL is controlled by the Hong Leong group of companies in Singapore, a conglomerate with assets worth \$5 billion in construction, banking, property and manufacturing. Mr. Kwek is chairman of the group.

The company plans to seek a listing on the London Stock Exchange for its hotels in Europe and the United States, possibly in the next 12 months.

Some analysts worry that CDL may be expanding too quickly, creating a hedge-hodge hotel chain and piling up debt that it will have difficulty servicing.

CDL did not say how much cash it would pay for Copthorne and how much debt it would assume. The company did, however, say last month that it had cash reserves of \$338 million.

CDL said that as of June 30, it had loans outstanding of \$175 million and equity of \$542 million, giving it a modest debt-to-equity ratio of just over 32 percent. The company has an impressive record of paying relatively little for profitable hotels in Singapore, Britain, New Zealand, the United States and elsewhere.

Marie Lau, an analyst at Jardine Fleming International Securities Ltd. in Singapore, said CDL Hotels' strategy of acquiring only profitable hotel operations and adding value to them promised sustained growth for the company.

She said she expected the company to record a net profit of nearly \$69 million in 1995, up from \$49 million in 1994, as earnings from the Plaza in New York, the Harbor View Dai Ichi in Singapore, and the Copthorne group are included.

Edmond Ip, who spent 17 years helping build up the Hyatt Hotel chain before joining CDL recently as executive director, said that the company was now looking to expand further in the Asia-Pacific region.

While the firm has four hotels in Singapore and one large hotel each in Sydney, Manila, Taipei, Hong Kong and Kuala Lumpur, it has none in China.

Mr. Ip said that CDL was "actively considering" either building or buying hotels in such key Chinese cities as Beijing and Shanghai.

Analysts said the company's expansion in Asia was likely to be in partnership with Prince Waleed ibn Talal ibn Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia. He has reportedly expressed interest in further joint ventures with CDL following their combined purchase of a controlling stake in New York's Plaza Hotel in April.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,009.28	9,883.78	+1.27
Singapore	Straits Times	2,111.80	2,129.04	-0.81
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,016.40	17,880.83	+0.76
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	957.37	963.13	-0.60
Bangkok	SET	1,317.04	1,318.84	-0.14
Seoul	Composite Index	1,007.48	1,016.77	-0.91
Taipei	Stock Market Index	5,030.98	5,015.61	+0.47
Manila	PSE	2,638.26	2,624.45	+0.45
Jakarta	Composite Index	496.01	496.56	-0.11
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,137.20	2,108.15	+1.38
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,580.76	3,580.89	Unch.

Source: Telekurs

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Mitsubishi Motors Corp. denied a Japanese newspaper report that it will terminate most of its business alliance with Chrysler Corp. by 1999. The newspaper, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, reported Saturday that Mitsubishi Motors would stop supplying V-6 engines to Chrysler by 1998 and planned to stop manufacturing Chrysler cars at its U.S. factory by 1999.

• Royal Dutch/Shell Group said it was confident of obtaining Chinese government approval to build a proposed \$6 billion refinery in Guangdong Province, despite Beijing's policy of discouraging new refinery construction in favor of investment in existing plants. Royal Dutch/Shell, the British-Dutch oil and transportation company, would hold 50 percent of the project. Chinese partners are China National Offshore Oil Co., China Petrochemical Corp. and China Merchants Holding Co. and provincial authorities.

• Standard Chartered Bank agreed to lend Royal Dutch/Shell \$30 million for two joint-venture projects to make bitumen and lubricants in Zhejiang Province.

• Japan's wholesale prices in September rose 0.7 percent from the previous month after an increase by the same margin in August, the Bank of Japan said.

• PT Bank Danamon Indonesia shareholders approved a plan to raise the bank's authorized share capital to 2.2 trillion rupiah (\$972.2 million) to finance expansion and comply with government capital reserve requirements.

• Softbank Corp., Japan's largest computer software distributor, was reported to be in talks to acquire the publishing division of Ziff-Davis Communications Co. for around 150 billion yen (\$1.5 billion). Softbank confirmed talks with several companies but declined to identify them or their areas of business.

AFX, AFP, Reuters

Coles Myer Chief Lashes Out at Critics

Bloomberg Business News

SYDNEY — Solomon Lew, the chairman of Coles Myer Ltd., lashed out Monday at those campaigning to dump him from the retailer's board, including the media executive Rupert Murdoch, whom he accused of leading a hysterical campaign against him.

Speaking on the Sydney radio station 2UE, Mr. Lew denied Mr. Murdoch's claim that Mr. Lew had tried to bully News Corp.'s newspapers into providing less critical coverage of Coles Myer. He also took a swipe at Australian Mutual Provident Society, an institutional investor that is leading a push to replace Mr. Lew.

"AMP stands for 'A Mischievous Plot,'" Mr. Lew said. He said AMP should fire its own executives for the poor performance of its fund management business.

Mr. Lew's outburst came amid growing expectations that rebel shareholders may succeed in their push to have him replaced at the Coles helm with an independent chairman.

Coles shares closed at 4.50 Australian dollars (\$3.41), up 22 cents.

"The share price tells you Solly Lew is going," said Margaret Saville, an equities manager at Commonwealth Funds Management.

On Sunday, Mr. Murdoch accused Mr.

Lew of threatening to withdraw advertising and printing business from News Corp. if journalists at Mr. Murdoch's papers did not take a more favorable view of Coles in reporting. Mr. Murdoch called it an "improper, thuggish sort of behavior." He also said Mr. Lew should step down.

Coles has come under intense criticism since it fired its finance director, Philip Bowman, last month after Mr. Bowman questioned transactions between the retailer and suppliers with ties to directors. In particular, he revealed a 1990 transaction with a supplier called Yannan Pty. that caused an 18 million loss to Coles Myer but benefited associates of Mr. Lew.

Tokyo Stocks: A Bargain?

Japan's Cloud May Have a Silver Lining

By James K. Glassman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Every week brings more rotten news about the Japanese economy, now in its third year of stagnation. The latest is that bankrupt companies have set a record, dumping \$47 billion in bad debts on creditors over the past six months.

While U.S. stocks have risen about 25 percent this year, Japan's Nikkei Stock Average index is down 9 percent — and is more than 50 percent below its all-time mark. Even worse, Japan's market still looks too high. The average price/earnings ratio for stocks in the Nikkei average is about 76. For stocks in the Dow Jones industrial average, the ratio is about 15.

Despite these horrors, some analysts are bullish. Right now, "Japanese stocks are the best investments in the world," said Andrew Adelson, chief investment officer for international equities at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. in New York. Another enthusiast is John Hickling, who manages the \$2.3 billion Fidelity Overseas Fund. Mr. Hickling, who can put his shareholders' money into foreign stocks anywhere in the world, is focusing on Japan, where he says there are "a lot of opportunities."

Both Mr. Adelson and Mr. Hickling admit that Japan is flat on its back and that its stock market has been in a depression for six years. But they believe things will get better.

Mr. Adelson sees Japanese companies engaged in dramatic restructuring as they struggle with lower demand for their products at home and an expensive yen that has made it harder for them to compete abroad. "Vanishing profits," he said, "get management's attention like nothing else."

Despite their high P/E ratios, Mr. Adelson does not believe Japanese stocks are expensive: Japanese firms just are not making money, he said, so valuations based on profits are wildly distorted. Valuations based on assets are another matter. Mr. Adelson said price-to-book ratios, which reflect how the market values a company's net worth, are about 40 percent lower in Japan than in the United States.

Which companies does Mr. Adelson like? Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's largest consumer-electronics company, Fuji Photo Film Co., and Toyota Motor Corp.

These companies trade as ADRs, or American

depository receipts, in New York. But there is a catch. A key ingredient in Japan's prospective economic recovery is the yen. If stock prices rise on the Tokyo exchange, shares could still be worth less in dollars if the yen depreciates sharply. ADRs, which are geared to the dollar, do not protect investors from currency risk.

Mr. Adelson's firm recommends hedging, which is too complicated and risky for amateur investors. That leaves two basic choices: if you are rich, you can get a firm to manage your money and handle the hedging. If not, you can accept the prospect of currency losses because you believe stock appreciation will be much greater.

That is the philosophy of John Hickling. He began buying shares in the Japanese precision-instruments and electronics sectors last year: Kyocera Corp., which makes ceramic products for the computer industry; Canon Inc., a producer of office machines and cameras; Hitachi Ltd., which makes televisions and video-cassette recorders; and Fujitsu Ltd., the computer maker. All trade as ADRs.

Many of these stocks began to rally in July when the yen fell, and Mr. Hickling said he thought a new rally may start as consumer spending picks up. Currently, Japan is suffering from deflation. Prices are actually falling, so consumers put off purchases in anticipation of lower prices.

But deflation cannot go on forever. Mr. Hickling's hope is that tax cuts and deregulation will perk up demand, so he is "broadening exposure to Japanese stocks." Fidelity Overseas now has about 25 percent of its assets in Japan, more than in any other country.

Two closed-end funds that trade on the New York Stock Exchange are the Japan Equity Fund, which returned an impressive 6 percent through the end of the third quarter, and the Japan OTC Equity Fund, which lost 10 percent. Both funds stayed away from financial stocks, which have been devastated by the collapse of the real-estate market. Neither hedges currency risk.

If you are convinced that Japan will turn around, you cannot go too far wrong buying any of these funds.

Certainly, there are major risks. Japan's near-recession could continue for another three years. But when you consider the lofty prices of great U.S. companies such as Johnson & Johnson and Coca-Cola Co., the bargain presented by many of Japan's major companies are awfully tempting.

Microsoft Has Plans for China

Bloomberg Business News

SHANGHAI — Microsoft Corp. and a consortium of five Chinese media companies plan to develop China's first interactive television service.

The service will offer viewers an array of options from pay-per-view movies to home shopping and educational programs. International sports, music, videos and Chinese operas are already available to cable viewers in Shanghai.

The consortium will spend about 10 million yuan (\$1.2 million) for the project's first phase, said Li Shaoliang, a project manager at Shanghai Sunjoy Information Co., which will lead the consortium. An additional 50 million yuan will finance the first test program by the end of 1996, he said.

Microsoft declined to discuss its own financial estimates of the project. A spokesman said its primary contribution to the project would be sharing knowledge with local companies.

The Shanghai project will target the city's 1.5 million cable television subscribers, a number that could double or even triple when Shanghai's and Zhejiang Province's cable networks are linked next year. Mr. Li said.

"The number is increasing day by day," he said.

About 75 percent of Chinese households, or 216 million, have a television. Nine percent of those, or about 20 million, have cable television.

The interactive project would be Microsoft's biggest multimedia project so far in China.

NYSE

**Monday's 3 p.m.
(Continued)**

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All around the world
Singapore Girl
You're a great way to fly

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SPORTS

Both Panthers And Saints Get First Victories

The Associated Press

The Saints found a way to win, and the Panthers discovered how not to lose.

New Orleans's formula for its first victory of the season was based on Jim Everett's big day and Bernie Kosar's mixed results filling in for Miami's injured Dan Marino. Everett threw for four touchdowns, while Kosar passed for three and ran for one — but also had three turnovers in the Saints' 33-30 triumph Sunday.

"For a change we kept the mistakes low and when we had

rever Everett has passed for four TDs in a game.

Cowboys 23, Chargers 9: In San Diego, Emmitt Smith contributed two touchdown runs despite a season-low 68 yards rushing. Smith set a club record for career TDs with 88, beating Tony Dorsett's mark of 86.

Troy Aikman recovered from a safety on the Cowboys' first play and hit 21 of 30 passes, including his first 11, for 222 yards. At 6-1, Dallas has the league's best record.

Bills 27, Seahawks 21: Billy Brooks caught six passes for 109 yards and two TDs in helping the host Bills (5-1) to their fifth straight victory. Jim Kelly completed 31 of 36 passes for 275 yards and three touchdowns in 30 mph winds.

Seattle (2-4) got two TDs from Chris Warren and a 52-yard scoring catch from rookie Jackie Galloway.

Cardinals 24, Redskins 20: A 1-yard TD pass from Dave Krieg to Garrison Hearst with 76 seconds remaining won it for the Cardinals (2-5), who welcomed back star defensive tackle Eric Swann.

Swann made his first start since knee surgery Sept. 12, and was involved in six tackles, with 1½ sacks.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions:

Colts 18, 49ers 17: Cary Blanchard kicked four field goals in Indianapolis, including the winner from 41 yards with 2:36 to go. The Colts (4-2) got their third victory over one of



John Hickey/The Associated Press

the NFL's top teams this season. They also handed both St. Louis and Miami their first losses of the year.

The last thing San Francisco (4-2) needs to worry about is its quarterback, Steve Young, the league's MVP last season, who hurt his back and shoulder.

His back injury forced him from the game for one play after he was tackled hard on the 49ers' last drive. But he returned to set up Doug Briars' 46-yard field goal attempt that missed.

Chiefs 31, Patriots 26: The Chiefs, who went into OT for

their first three home victories, got two TD passes from Steve Bono, who also scored on a run against New England (1-5). Kansas City went 6-1 for the first time since its Super Bowl year of 1969.

Packers 30, Lions 21: Detroit (2-4) got 124 yards on 18 carries from Barry Sanders. It didn't help at Green Bay, where Brett Favre threw for 342 yards, Edgar Bennett gained 148 yards from scrimmage and Chris Jacke kicked three field goals for the Packers (4-2), who built a 20-0 halftime lead. Favre, 7-2 against Detroit, completed 23

of 34 passes for two touchdowns.

Buccaneers 20, Vikings 17: The Bucs, losers of at least 10 games in each of the last 12 years, took a hold on first place in the NFC Central after Michael Husted won it with a 51-yard field goal 6:23 into OT.

Martin Mayhew scored on a 78-yard fumble return and Eric Rettig had a 6-yard touchdown run for host Tampa Bay (3-2).

Eagles 17, Giants 14: Defense and special teams accounted for most of the offense

U.K. Rejects Calls For Ban on Boxing

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British government on Monday rejected calls for a ban on boxing following the death of the Scottish fighter James Murray.

Boxing opponents, including the British Medical Association, stepped up their campaign for the sport to be outlawed.

But Sports Minister Iain Spratt, speaking in the House of Commons, called boxing a "terrible sport" and ruled out a ban.

"It would be a great shame if this tragic death were to weigh too heavily," he said. "We shouldn't let ourselves be overwhelmed by one tragedy."

Spratt cited statistics indicating boxing was less dangerous than other sports.

"The fact of the matter is that when deaths from sports were last looked at in a competitive way between 1986 and 1992, there were some 268 deaths from other sports — including 40 deaths from ball games — as opposed to only three deaths from boxing," he said.

Murray, 25, died Sunday less than two days after he was knocked out by his countryman Drew Docherty in the 12th round of their British bantamweight title fight in Glasgow.

Doctors removed a blood clot from Murray's brain but never recovered. With doctors ruling him "clinically dead," he was taken off life support.

Murray is the fourth boxer in Britain to die from injuries since 1980 and the second in 12 months. Bradley Stone died after suffering a brain hemorrhage in a super-bantamweight fight in London in April 1994.

The American boxer Gerald McClellan suffered massive brain injuries in a World Boxing Council super-middleweight title fight against Nigel Benn in London in February.

During the Commons debate, Labor's Peter Hain said there should be a major reform of the sport.

"Surely after James Murray's death, the second boxer in Britain to die in 18 months on top

of all the other serious injuries, the government should now insist that any public money is made conditional on a root and branch reform of boxing," he said.

"Perhaps this should include a ban on punching to the head, stopping dangerous dehydration and other reforms that are absolutely necessary to put safety first," he said. "Otherwise boxing should be banned altogether."

Previous suggestions have included the reduction of rounds and their length, redesigned gloves and increasing the one-minute break between rounds.

The British Safety Council sent a letter to Spratt demanding a total ban.

"As always, boxing is for two fighters to cause each other brain damage, there can be no safety standards and no place for boxing in a civilized society," said the council's director-general, James Tye.

Filipino Boxer Dies

The Filipino flyweight Roger Almazan died after sustaining brain injuries in a non-title bout, Agence France Presse reported from Manila.

Espenillo, 19, complained of dizziness after losing the 10-round bout Thursday. He was taken to a hospital, where he died Sunday from a brain hemorrhage.

CRICKET

CHAMPION'S TROPHY TOURNAMENT West Indies vs. Sri Lanka

Monday, 10 a.m. in Sharjah, U.A.E.

West Indies leading: 220 (of 420 overs)

Sri Lanka leading: 175 (of 49.2 overs)

West Indies won by 4 runs.

INTERNATIONAL TEST

South Africa vs. Zimbabwe

Monday, 10 a.m. in Harare, Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe 1st Innings: 260 (of 49.2 overs)

Zimbabwe 2nd Innings: 263 (of 49.2 overs)

South Africa 1st Innings: 346 (of 49.2 overs)

South Africa won by 7 wickets.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

New York Yankees

Monday, 10 a.m. in New York, N.Y.

Yankees leading: 212 (of 49.2 overs)

Atlanta 1st Innings: 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Atlanta 2nd Innings: 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Atlanta won by 1 run.

BASKETBALL

NBA Preseason

Monday, 10 a.m. in Los Angeles, Calif.

Los Angeles Clippers vs. Sacramento Kings

Los Angeles 1st Innings: 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Sacramento 1st Innings: 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Los Angeles won by 2 runs.

GOLF

Las Vegas Invitational

Monday, 10 a.m. in Las Vegas, Nev.

Leading: Brad Davis, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Second: Tom Kite, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Third: Fred Couples, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Fourth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Fifth: Greg Norman, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Sixth: Tom Purtzer, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Seventh: Mark O'Meara, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Eighth: Tom Kite, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Ninth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Tenth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Eleventh: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Twelfth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Thirteenth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Fourteenth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Fifteenth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Sixteenth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Seventeenth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Eighteenth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Nineteenth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

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Twenty-ninth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

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Thirty-fifth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Thirty-sixth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

Thirty-seventh: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

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Thirty-ninth: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

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Forty-first: Payne Stewart, 106 (of 49.2 overs)

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Forty-eighth: Payne Stewart, 106 (

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ART BUCHWALD

Questions for O.J.

WAshington — I had oodles of questions for Tom Brokaw to ask O.J., but unfortunately Tom was stood up. But Brokaw thought they were very relevant and urged me to print them even if he never got a chance to ask them.



I. Do you believe football is getting too rough and most of the injuries are caused by faulty equipment? 2. What is the greatest game you ever played for the Buffalo Bills, and who blocked for you?

3. You're known for running through airports. What was your best time ever at Chicago's O'Hare Airport?

4. Who was the most interesting person you ever met in Brewood?

5. If a Bronco is your favorite car, what is your favorite dresser?

6. What was the scariest thing that ever happened to you?

8. If you had your life to live over again, would you still play golf?

9. Women say you are a risk-taker — true or false?

10. How many defense lawyers does it take to screw in a light bulb?

11. Have you ever done anything to embarrass the University of Southern California?

12. Do you think the L.A.P.D. is doing an adequate job?

13. If you found a glove on your lawn, would you keep it, try to return it to its owner or throw it to a barking dog?

14. Have you ever disappointed Tom Brokaw?

15. Do you think by posing for commercials that you are selling out?

16. Is Mark Fuhrman as nice in person as he is on television?

17. If you were a rosebush, what kind of rosebush would you be?

18. You've been such a neat guest. Would you come back again next summer when you finish another book?

Edison's 1st Recording

The Associated Press

WEST ORANGE, New Jersey — Curators cataloguing the millions of documents and devices that Thomas Alva Edison left behind have turned up the earliest known recording of his voice.

Researchers believe the 154-second recording was among many used to demonstrate the new technology to prominent people. On it, the inventor talks about an around-the-world trip beginning and ending in New York, ticking off cities, ships and

trains and joking about being "a little off on my geography."

In a high-pitched voice, Edison addresses someone named Blaine, apparently James G. Blaine, a congressman, two-time secretary of state and perennial presidential candidate. He signs off with the words: "Goodbye, Edison."

The wax cylinder recording was apparently made in 1888, when Edison was 41. Edison, who accumulated more than 1,300 U.S. and foreign patents, died in 1931.

Danner. At 65, the playwright continues working without pause.

In recent years he has focused on directing, adapting novels to the screen and writing short political plays. Whenever he started a full-length play, he'd tumbled into a brick wall," he said. His breakthrough was "Moonlight," which opened Tuesday at the Roundabout Theater's new Laura Pels Theater. Pinter's first full-length play since 1978, "Moonlight" stars Jason Robards and Blythe

Danner.

At the outset of Pinter's career, he was an actor with provincial repertory companies. He still faces the actor's nightmare: stage fright. He said that every actor he knew had confronted it: "Standing in the wings before the play begins, you feel a slight tension in the stomach, a little quiver, a tremor."

With him, of course, there is a special circumstance. When he acts onstage, it is in a play that he has written.

"You may have written the damn lines," he said, "but you didn't expect to say them, and you suddenly find you have to say them every night." If he forgets them, couldn't he make up new ones? He seemed horrified at the thought of improvising Pinter. That would be an abrogation of the author's art.

"The Hothouse" was Pinter's buried play.

Written in 1958, it was put aside by the playwright and not unearthed until the early 1980s, when it was done in London and New York. Since then it has become part of the standard Pinter repertoire, but this is the first time the author has portrayed Roote, a man he describes as a "crazy, brusly, violent tyrant." As he sees it, the play has increased in relevance: The audience approaches it as realism even though it has

moments of "violent farce." He wrote "The Hothouse" immediately after "The Birthday Party" had been scorned by the London critics (except for Harold Hobson).

If "The Hothouse" had been done in its time, he said, "I would have been run out of town, as I was with 'The Birthday Party.' " Despite that early failure, he continued writing. He credits

As intended, Harwood's portrait is ambiguous, as is Pinter's response to the complex character. "Furtwangler is not a man who's committed palpable and evident crimes," he said. "He thought that art, that music, could help people. He's not entirely wrong about that, but finally, his position was a false one."

In this busy season, Pinter is surrounded by aspects of his prodigious career: "Old Times" recently completed a successful run in London and then played for a week in Moscow. Were he not acting, he might also catch up with "Betrayal," which is being done in both Shanghai (in Chinese) and Seattle.

He plans to direct a revival of "Twelve Angry Men" in London, finding a renewed timeliness in the Reginald Rose play. It is, he said, a play "about prejudice and assumptions."

Despite his public image, Pinter can be self-mocking as well as self-critical. He recalled that a woman once introduced him to her 6-year-old son as "a very good writer." The boy asked, "Can he do a W?"

POSTCARD

When Martha's Vineyard 'Shuts Down' to Fish

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service

Edgartown, Massachusetts — When the Simpson verdict was announced, Janet Messineo was fishing. When others on the island of Martha's Vineyard turned out to gawk at the famous people, including the Clintons, who attended the wedding of Ted Danson and Mary Steenburgen, Janet Messineo kept fishing.

And when it rained, hard, for two days straight, she was still fishing.

For one month, Messineo, a 47-year-old wife, mother and businesswoman, fished. She shut down her business, Island Taxidermy, with this message on the answering machine: "Sorry, the derby's on. I'm fishing all day. I'm fishing all night. If you

have a fish, keep it cold, keep it wet, try to freeze it."

It was the same for hundreds of men, women and children all over the island, as it is every autumn during the Martha's Vineyard Striped Bass and Bluefish Derby, a ritual that people say signifies the authentic island, as opposed to the celebrity haunt that many off-islanders have recently come to think of as Martha's Vineyard.

The monthlong derby was started 50 years ago by a group of islanders who thought a fishing tournament might attract visitors in what was then a slow post-Labor Day season.

Now this island off Cape Cod is so popular that on this ordinary fall weekend the hotels in Edgartown were booked. And most of the people were not here for the derby.

Summer people look to the island as a place to escape. For the islanders, summer is when they work the hardest, and fight the crowds (the summer population is 100,000, up from 16,000 in winter). At derby time, Martha's Vineyard belongs to the islanders again.

This year the all-volunteer derby committee, headed by Mike Cassidy, a house painter, awarded more than \$30,000 in scholarships — and, to the island's elderly, 5,000 pounds of fish fillets.

The 2,260 participants, half of them islanders, competed for \$150,000 in prizes donated by local merchants, with the grand prize a 20-foot Ocean Scout outboard with a 115-horsepower Yamaha motor.

The real prize, the fishermen say, is the way the derby connects them to the island, and to each other.

ACTOR John Travolta has only one regret: turning down the hood-to-hero lead in "An Officer and a Gentleman." "I was studying to be a pilot at the time," he told TV Guide. "And I didn't want to play one when I was on the verge of being one." The character helped make Richard Gere a star while Travolta's career languished until his performance in "Pulp Fiction" won him an Academy Award nomination this year and a slew of movie offers.

Dizzy Gillespie will get a posthumous star this week on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

Johany Depp has bought a house once owned by Bela Lugosi. The Los Angeles house was sold for \$9.9 million.

Princess Diana, who suffered from an eating disorder herself, will be the main guest at a film premiere to aid victims of anorexia. "Haunted," starring Anthony Andrews, Audra Joquin and Sir John Gielgud, is a story of the supernatural based on a novel by James Herbert. The Oct. 26 premiere in London will aid the European Anorexia Fund and the British Red Cross.

PEOPLE



WELCOME — Hillary Rodham Clinton received a rose from a street child at Projeto Axe, a group helping such children in Salvador, Brazil. Her visit was part of a goodwill tour of a number of Latin American countries.

Pierre Ruffin, organizer of black women's organizations; Patricia Schroeder, U.S. congresswoman; Hannah Greenbaum Solomon, founder of the National Council of Jewish Women.

Turning 70 doesn't mean Margaret Thatcher's ready to take a rest. "What would you do if you didn't work when you have been used to working all your life?" she said on her birthday last week. During her 12 years as prime minister, she was often too preoccupied to celebrate birthdays, but this year is different. Prime Minister John Major has entertained her at his 10 Downing Street residence. Queen Elizabeth II was to attend a party Thatcher is hosting at Claridges Hotel in London, and the Margaret Thatcher Foundation was throwing her a party in Washington.

It wasn't a bug that landed "Baywatch" star Pamela Anderson, 27, in the hospital:

The hot rod used in "The Beverly Hills" fetched \$21,000 at a Los Angeles auction. Nearly 300 bidders turned out at a sale of Scott Boses's 135 vehicles, seen over the last 20 years in TV shows and movies. The 1959 convertible featured is "Pink Cadillac" and "Weird Science" sold for \$15,500. A 1933 Chevrolet roadster used by W.C. Fields in "The Bank Dick" went for \$14,000.

Peggy Noonan, speechwriter for Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, will write a column for Good Housekeeping magazine starting in January. "It will generally be about the world in which we live — culture, kids, school, life," she said.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Asia

Strong cold weather will move into Korea later this week. Showers may be heavy in Japan. London will have a few showers Wednesday and Thursday, then dry weather Friday. Some parts of Paris will have dry, misty weather through the period. Hon Kong and Singapore will have a few showers.

Middle East

Strong winds with bouts of showers are likely in Egypt, Jordan, and Israel. Showers will be heavy in Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq. Showers will be heavy in Iran, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia. Showers will be heavy in Jordan, Iraq, and Iran.

Latin America

Strong winds with bouts of showers are likely in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. Showers will be heavy in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia. Showers will be heavy in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. Showers will be heavy in Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador. Showers will be heavy in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile.

North America

Strong winds with bouts of showers are likely in the Great Lakes and the Northeast.

Africa

Strong winds with bouts of showers are likely in Egypt, Libya, and the Sahel.

Europe

Strong winds with bouts of showers are likely in the British Isles, France, and Spain.

Asia

Strong winds with bouts of showers are likely in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines.

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